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WILSON-BAIRD HISTORY

BY

FRANK C. SHEPHERD

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Copy to
Frank C. Stephens
Weiska, Okla.

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A Biographical History of our branch of the WILSON and BAIRD families and of those other families with whom they have intermarried since their coming to America before the War of Revolution. A sincere desire to preserve in permanent form the story of their lives traditions what they believed in and stood for what they accomplished in the more than two hundred years since the first of them came here to obtain homes and enjoy civil and religious freedom. They have been plain people who desired to aid the establishment of a brotherhood of equal rights for all and special privilege to none,--have been willing to do their full share to maintain its permanency as a democratic nation.

Xerocopied - 1972

I have attempted to trace back each line to the immigrant ancestor using all the available data that seemed reliable in an endeavor to have the story as correct as possible. There are undoubtedly many mistakes in the work and many dates I could not verify; But such as it is I offer to the kin folk.

I wish to thank all those who so kindly helped with the work and has made the book possible. The gathering of the data has been the slow work of more than three score years. I especially thank those who helped with the illustrations.

Sincerely Yours

Frank C.Shepherd

Box 774- Wewoka Oklahoma

April 10- 1943

My mother's maiden name was Wilson and her ancestors came from the north of Ireland. The earliest authentic date we can verify was the birth of a John Wilson in Londonderry during the siege. Tradition says his father's name was Hugh Wilson and that his family was among those brought over from Scotland by the English king to settle the northern provinces of Ireland. Historiand tells us this siege was one of the most remarkable in all the annals of the struggle for religious and civil liberty.

In the Irish War of Revolution Londonderry threw herself earnestly into the cause of William of Orange and closed her gates against the armies of King James II who was unpopular in England having incurred the enmity of the people until they threw off his yoke and invited William of Orange to take the throne under the title of William III. James II then fled to Ireland and endeavored to hold Ulster to his standard. When he appeared before the gate of Londonderry demanding the surrender of the city the inhabitants indignantly refused and closed the gates in his face. This was on April 18-1690. This walled city, the countyseat of Londonderry County in the

province of Ulster. Its walls and fortifications, strong - nd secure, were built at a much earlier period by the English to protect it from invasion by the Danes who had pillaged it on several occasions. Recent travelers tell us that these walls are still well preserved although no longer needed for defense are used as a pleasant promenade for the people of the city. The city itself is beautifully situated on the left bank of the River Foyle a stream navigable for boats carrying 800 tons burden.

This defiant refusal of these sturdy Scotch-Irish who hated the rule of this disolute king angered him and he undertook to compel their submission to his authority by laying a siege to the city. Shortly after its investment Colonel George Murray with a regiment of cavalry after much difficulty, succeeded in breaking into the city to assist the besieged. Murray, a man of trained ability and courage immediately set about in the organization of all able-bodied men within the walls into eight regiments as well as put the city into a position to defend herself. Of the 20.000 within the walls only 8.000 were able to bear arms.

The rest were women and children or men too old and feeble for service. But all were determined to resist the kings authori

During the fifteen month the siege held many and liberal were the offers of amnesty if they would surrender. But the Scotch-Irish are a stubborn race and refused them with scorn. " We prefer death" they grimly told the hated king.
At last a ship bearing food suceeded in getting up the Foyle and relieved their distress The baffled king finding he could not compel their submission finally withdrew his army and acknowledged himself beaten. But the victory had been dearly bought for 2.300 of the defenders and 7.000 of the non-combattants died of famine, pestilence and disease. Almost half the whole number.

In this way the reign of William III was established over the whole of Pritan. However this did not stop the persecution of the Scotch-Irish that continued for a full half half century longer. A part of this was over religious faith but a greater part was over commercial advantages. All these things only served to widen the breach between the Scotch-Irish people and the Tudor-Stuart regime. As the years

marched down the corridors of Time the stories of the wrongs they had suffered at the hands of their oppressors was handed down from father to son in an everdeepening hatred thar grew more bitter with each succeeding generation. So was built up in the minds and hearts of these Scotch-Irish Presbyterians the seed that in the fullness of time was to lead them to emigrate to America in large numbers to escape this intollerable persecution. Thehope of religious liberty they had so long desired forced on them the belief they must achieve it for themselves in a new world free from ancient selfish traditions that could never help.

It was to this persecution to a vastly greater extent than any other cause that America owes her love of liberty and freedom of conscience. The stupid bigotry of the Established Church of those times is responsible in a large measure in their endeavor to force their religious beliefs upon an unwilling but intellitent people. I do not wish to cast any reflection upon the great body of Christians who hold fellowship today in the Episcopal Church of modern times. This generation is in no way responsible for

the acts of the generations that preceeded it. this is just a little history of the mighty struggle extending over the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries out of which was evolved this Modern Christian Church we enjoy today.

At an early day America became the haven-- the home of the oppressed of all nations. Its shores willingly received the religiously proscribed people of the monanchies of Europe its exiles and refugees. . . Here came the Pilgrim; the Puritan the Baptist, the Quaker; the Mennonite; the Moravian; the Catholic; the Hugenot; and the Presbyterian. These were the people who felled the forests, subdued the wilderness, planted the soil, established the towns built the schoolhouses erected the churches and in every way prepared themselves to guard and protect the precious boon of civil and religious liberty they had crossed an uncharted ocean with its perils to obtain. It was Persecution who had been the schoolmaster who taught them the way.

" The family record of John Wilson the ancestor who came to this country from Londonderry (Whom we shall call John Wilson I,) married in this country a Miss Nancy Breckenridge

who, with a brother, came to this country at the age of 12. It is thought from Londonderry, Their parents died on the way over. It is not definitely known when or where they landed or where they first lived But they got into the Cumberland Valley in Pennaylvania as early as white people could live there. They had four sons; John (II) who moved to Lincoln County North Carolina; James who went to Ohio and Hugh who went to Georgia and was lost sight of; Samuel who became a Presbyterian Minister at Chambersburg Penna., and left a daughter who married a Doctor Sharp." (A letter E.F.Wilson of Washington C.H. Ohio to Prof Glenn Feb. 12-1898.)

The records at Harrisburg Penna., show a tract of 222 acres of land surveyed for John Wilson 9/11-1767 in Letterkenny Township Cumberland County Penna. , on proprietories warrant bearing date of 6/5-1766. This land lies adjacent to the Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church. This church was organized in 1767 and a log building erected and used until 1794 when a stone building was erected that still stands in good condition. John Wilson and his wife were charter

members and he a ruling elder in its session.

" John Wilson died 7/9- 1773. The children mentioned in his will are;

(1) John, (II) b, 1742, m, Mary Wray, d, 1/4-1799;

(2) James, b, 7/13-1743, m, Agnes Henderson, d, 6/8-1799

(3) Hugh, went to Georgia;

(4) William, b, ------, d, 1778 of army fever;

(5) Samuel, b, 1754, d, 1799."

(Letter from H. J. Craven, Seattle Wash., to F.C.S 5/26-1901)

The family record of John Wilson II as taken from an old bible published in Edinburg Scotland in 1761 and now in the possession of Prof. L. C. Glenn of Vanderbilt University shows that John Wilson born 1742 married Mary Wray about 1762 and died 1/4-1799 She was born in 1737 and died 4/3-1830. Both are buried in the cemetery at Olney Church near Kings Mountain North Carolina. (I visited their graves in June 1940 and with my finger traced the nearly obliterated inscriptions on the monuments sacred to their memories. F.C.S.) It is thought they had eleven children although but nine are mentiones in the record in the bible.

WILSON-BAIRD HISTORY

(1) Sarah Wilson born Penna. 6/17-1763;

(2) Mary Wilson.b,2/17-1765,m, Mr. Denny, Bond County;

(3) John Wilson,b,3/6-1767, m,4/23-1789, Hannah Baird,d.10/1 (1838;

(4) Robert G.Wilson, b-12/30-1768,d., 4/30-1851;

(5) James Wilson,b,4/5-1771,m, Polly Gilliland;

(6) Isabella Wilson,b, 2/29 1773;

(7) Aaron Wilson, b,1/6-1775;

(8) William Joseph Wilson,b, 9/25-1777, m, Sarah Baird, 10/22-1799;

(9) Samuel Vane Wilson,b,3/17-1783, , 8/1-1869, m, Miss Owens it is questioned.

All the children except Sarah were born in the log cabin home not far from Olney Church where they attended. This home was about thirteen miles from the King's Mountain Battlefield where the fight occured in 1781. It was on Crowder's Creek in what was then Lincoln County. This creek was the dividing line between North and South Carolina at this point. A later shift in boundaries put it in Gaston County, as it is at the present time.

CHAPTER 2. THE BAIRD FAMILY

The Bairds, of Scotch descent, furnished their share of those who settled the Ulster Plantations. Five members had served in the Scotch Parliment; (1) Andrew Baird twice, 1628-1633 and 1639-1640; (2) James Baird of Auchmeddin Banniffshir twice, 1665 and 1669-1672; James Baird, the younger, of Auchmeddin Banniffshire 1678; (4) Sir John Baird of Abuith Aberdeenshire 1665-1667; (5) John Baird of Cullen, 1669-1672.

The arrival of the first Baird emigrant from Ulster to America as well as where they landed or first lived is not definitely known. However, we find a William Baird owining joining that of John Wilson in Franklin County Pa. This William had a son John Baird whose wife's name was Frances. Prior to the Revolutionary War the sons of both families went to North Carolina. John Baird settled on Catawba Creek and John Wilson on Crowder's Creek, Lincoln County. They had been near neighbors in Pennsylvania and it is not strange there should have been intermarriages between them as the family record of John Wilson who married Hannah Baird the daughter of Captain Adam Baird and Mary (Adams) Baird shows.

WILSON-BAIRD HISTORY

JAN WILSON[3]. (John[1]. John II[2].) the son of John II and Han-
an (Baird) Wilson, (William[1]. John[2]. Adam[3].) married 4/23-
139. Both born in N.Car., He on 3/6-1767, died in Ohio 10/1-
188. She born 10/5-1770, and died in Ohio 9/22-1837.

Children;

(1 Adam Baird Wilson, b, 4/12-1790, d, 11/10-1856, Ohio;
(2) Robert G. Wilson, b, 1/29-1792; d, 4/26- 1829;
(3) Ebenezer Wilsin, b, 9/11-1793; d, 10/3-1824;
(4) Mary Wilson, b, 5/13-1794, d, 12/11-1853,
(5) John Wilson Jr. b, 1/28-1797, d, 6/9-1859;
(6) William Wilson, b, June 1- 1800.
(7) Lewis F. Wilson, b, 10/8- 1800;
(8) Frances Wilson, b, 8/29-1802; d, 8/12-1859;
(9) James N. Wilson, b, 2/27-1804; d, 8/19-1869;
(10) Hannah Wilson, b, 12/28-1805, d, 8/3-1860;
(11) Benjamin F. Wilson, b, 5/13-1810, d, 2/22-1834;
(12) Narcissa Wilson, b, 3/15-1812, d, 8/14-1827.

These twelve children were all born in North Carolina before the family went to Ohio to live whither they went on account of slavery. They were strongly partisan.

The will of John Baird of Lincoln County N. No. Car. executed February 20- 1782.

I, John Baird, of Lincoln County and state of North Carolina, being weak of body but of perfect mind and memory. Thank be to God therefor, calling to mind the mortality of my body and it is appointed to all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament. That is to say, Principally and first of all, I give and recommend to Almighty God my soul who gave it to me, and my body, I recomend to be buried in a christianlike manner and at the discretion of my executors and as touching such worldly estate whereunto it hath pleased God to bless me in this life, I give and devise and dispose of in the following manner and form , towit;

First, I allow all my just debts and funeral charges to be paid.

I give and bequeath unto Frances Baird my dearly and well-beloved wife, a negro wench named Jane and her youngest child named Tom, her riding saddle, one black horse about six years old, with her choice of bed and furniture and fifty pounds in hard money at two and one half dollars per pound to be rec[illegible]

and levied out of my estate.

Item ; I give and bequeath to my wellbeloved daughter, Jean Wallace, Fifty shillings hard money at two and one half dollars per pound.

Item; I give and bequeath to my wellbeloved son William Baird, fifty shillings hard money at two and one half dollars per pound.

Item; I give and bequeath to my wellbeloved son John Baird, five pounds of hard money at two and one half dollars per pound.

Item; I give and bequeath to my wellbeloved daughter, Anne Brown, fifty shillings hard money at two and one half dollars per pound.

Item; I give and bequeath to my wellbeloved son, James Baird, all that tract or plantation on which I now live containing three hundred acres to him and his heirs and assigns forever provided my wellbeloved wife, Frances Baird, is to have the use of my dwelling and as much of the land as she thinks necessary for her use during her life;

but if she shall think proper to live any other place, then it is my will that my son James pay her the sum of ten pounds hard money at two and one half dollars per pound per annum during her life.

Item, I will and bequeath to my well beloved daughter, Eleanor Witherspoon, all that tract or parcel of land on both sides of Little Catawba Creek including part of the meadow below the old mill containing two hundred and thirty-three acres, also a certain negro woman Nell To her and the heirs of her body or their heirs or assigns forever.

Item, I give and bequeath to my well beloved son, Adam Baird, the tract of land on the two small branches of Little Catawba containing one hundred acres and one negro named Gilly, to him and his heirs and assigns forever.

Item, I give and bequeath to my well beloved daughter, Sarah Martin, one negro boy named Harry, to her and the heirs of her body and their assigns forever.

Item, I give and bequeath to my well beloved dau

-Ross Gilliland, one negro man named Harry to her and the heirs of her body or their assigns forever.

Item, I will and bequeath to my well beloved daughter Anne Brown, as above mentioned, one negro boy named Jack, to her and the heirs of her body or their assigns forever.

Item, I will and bequeath to my well beloved grandson, Hugh Houston, ten pounds of hard money at two and one half dollars per pound.

And all the rest and residue of my estate I order ~~to be~~ sold at public vendue and whatever remains after paying off the legacies herein mentioned is to be equally divided amongst ~~my three~~ sons, John Baird, James Baird and Adam Baird.

Lastly, I make and constitute my well beloved sons, John Baird, James Baird and Adam Baird, executors of this my last will and testament and do hereby utterly disannul, revoke and disallow all and every former will and testament. legacies, bequests and executors in anywise before this time named willed and bequeathed, ratifying and confirm-

ing this and no other as my last will and testament. In witness thereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above mentioned.

(Signed) John Beard Seal ----

This will was duly attested and probated in court in 1784.

We note that he spells his name Beard instead of Baird. It is quite possible that he was accustomed to do this in other matters also recognizing both ways. His wife, France made a will January 6-1786 that was probated 1787. And the witnesses to this were John Barber, Patrick Park and John Wilson. Its executors were Adam Baird and Alexander Gilliland. John Baird does not seem to have mentioned all his children in the will. His naming a grandson, Hugh Houston, suggests that this man's mother must have either been twice married or was a daughter not mentioned in the will.

Since there are many John Bairds in this history we will call the one who married Frances, John I, and his son John II. This would make his family record read;

JOHN BAIRD[2], .(William[1].) Born, probably, in Pennsyl .

WILSON-BAIRD HISTORY

Children;

(1) Joan Baird, m, James Wallace;

(2) William Baird, m,1803, Abagail dau. Josiah Martin;

(3) Anne Baird, m, Barry N.Brown;

(4) James Baird,

(5) Eleanor,m, James Witherspoon;

(6) Adam Baird,b,1745,m,Mary Adams, d, 11/18-1811;

(7) Sarah Baird,m, James Martin, her cousin;

(8) Frances Baird,m, Alexander Gilliland;

(9) John Baird II.

JOHN BAIRD II[3].(William[1]. John I[2].) Made a will dated October 26-1807 and names these children;

(1) John Baird III,

(2) Samuel Baird;

(3) William Baird;

(4) James Baird II;

(5) Adam Baird II;

(6) Fannie Baird.

ROBERT BAIRD

JAMES BAIRD I[3]. (William[1]. John I[2].) Makes a will on October 9-1808 and names his children;

(1) William Baird;

(2) John Baird IV;

(3) Adam Baird III;

(4) James Baird II.

ADAM BAIRD[3]. (William[1]. John I[2].) Makes a will dated October 21808 in which he mentions as his children;

(1) Annia Baird;

(2) Ruth Baird,;

(3) Adam Baird Jr.;

(4) Elizabeth Baird;

(5) Robert Baird;

(6) Mary Baird;

(7) Hannah Baird,m, John Wilson

(8) Sarah Baird,'m, William Joseph Wilson.

Robert Baird was the executor of his father's will. He was born December 27-1777 on Catawba Creek and died there May 26-1871. John Wilson was Co-executor

It seems probable that for some reason in the wills of both John and Adam Baird all the children were not named. Of the children of Adam Baird IV, Annie did not marry Made her home with the family of her brother-in- law, John White in Gaston County N.C. Ruth married Sam Jingles on Catawba Creek but had no children; Mary married John White and had three daughters; Rixine, Mary and Sallie White. Adam Baird moved to Ohio. Frances or Fannie (not mentioned in the will) married Rev. James Gilliland and went to Ohio. John Baird V, married Parmelia Patrick who unwillingly went to Arkansas and they were lost sight of. Elizabeth married James Adams and went to Bond County to live; Robert married his cousin Sarah Martin; Hannah married John Wilson III and Sarah married his brother William Joseph Wilson.

Sarah Baird the the daughter of Robert Baird and Sarah (Martin) Baird born 6/26-1809 married Abe Stow and died May 14-1830, leaving an infant daughter.

ZENAS BAIRD[5]. (William[1] John[2]. Adam[3]. Robert[4].) the son Robert and Sarah (Martin) Baird born Sept., 24-1804, mar-

ried Jane Black and died March 1-1874. To them was born William Emberry Baird on October 15- 1830, died April 7-1897 He married Martha Elizabeth Gordon who was born Jan. 6-1838 and died May 24-1906. To them was born a family of seven;

(1) Horace Ney Baird;b,3/24-1857, d. 7/28-1863;

(2) Willie Eugene Baird,b,2/24-1859;

(3) Robert Jordan Baird,b,5/7-1861, d, 8/2-1863;

(4) Ella May Baird, b, 9/16-1863,m, Jas. Henry McGrew;

(5) Annie Pointer Baird,b,11/5-1865,m,Henry A.McLemoure 10/9-1886;

(6) Sarah Jane Baird,b,4/22-1871

(7) William Edward Baird,b,10/7-1876,m. Anna Sailen of Moberly Missouri.

The three sons of William Emberry Baird died of diptheria all within ten days

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ELLA MAY BAIRD 6.(William 1. John 2. Adam 3. Lonas 4. William 5.) the daughter of William E. and Martha(Gordon) Baird married James Henry McGrew who was born7/17-1853 and died 4/23-1884. Children;

(1) Annie May McGrew, b, 2/15-1885, m, Walter B. Buchanan;

(2) Joseph Henry McGrew, b, 10/24-1889, d, 4/27-1892;

(3) Margaret Letitia McGrew, b, 3/17-1892;

(4) Edward Baird McGrew, b, 11/3-1893;

(5) Samuel Tanner McGrew, b, 7/5-1898;

(6) Sarah Elizabeth McGrew twins, b, 7/5-1898.

James Henry McGrew, the father, successfully operated a drug store in Shelbyville Tenn. for thirty-five years. A part of that time in partnership with his son.

ANNIE [illegible] BAIRD[6]. (William[1]. John[2]. Adam[3]. Zenas[4]. William E[5].) the daughter of William E. and Martha (Gordon) Baird. married Henry Allan McLemoure. Children;

(1) William Baird McLemoure, b, 3/15-1888;

(2) Henry Allan McLemoure Jr, b, 11/15-1893.

WILLIAM EDWARD BAIRD[6]. (William[1]. John[2]. Adam[3]. Zenas[4]. William E[5].) the youngest son of William and Martha (Gordon) Baird was the last surviving member of the Adam Baird family. He graduated from Vanderbilt University June 1898,

Mrs. Sarah Jane(Baird)Weatherly

and Columbia Law School New York City 1902. Upon his return to the west he opened an office in St.Louis Mo. the same year where he soon built up a lucreative practice and later be was counseler for the city and became a power in the political situation. He was popular and successful.

SARAH JANE BAIRD[6]. (William[1]. John[2]. Adam[3], Zenas[4]. William[5] the youngest daughter of William E. and Martha (Gordon) Baird of Cornersville Marshall County Tennessee born April 22-1871 and now lives in Nashville. On November 8-1889 she became the wife of John Wilson Weatherly, a very successful wholesale dry goods merchant of the city. To them four children were born;

(1) Martha Elizabeth Weatherly;

(2) John Wilson Weatherly Jr.;

(3) William Emberry Weatherly;

(4) James Edward Weatherly, who died from scarlet fever at thirteen months. Mrs Weatherly is the fortunate possessor the rifle that Captain Adam Baird carried in the memorable Battle of Kings Mountain.

MARY BAIRD[5]. (William[1]. John[2]. Adam[3]. Robert[4].) the fourth child of Robert and Sarah (Martin) Baird, married Manuel Ford and to them were born two children;

(1) Martha Jane Ford;

(2) Sarah Ford who married a Mr. Huffatettler and after his death lived with and cared for her grandfather, Robert Baird in the house he built in 1800.

A sister of Sarah Baird Martin, (Name not mentioned in the will of John Baird I) married a Mr. Black. To them a son, William Black, was born.

WILLIAM BLACK, the son of Mr. Black and a Miss Martin-Baird., married Mary Erwin and removed from Lincoln County to near Cornersville Marshall County Tennessee in an early day Their family of seven was;

(1) Casandra Black, m, Reuben Nance;

(2) Eleanor Black,m, Joseph Nance;

(3) Martha Black,m, Ashley Moore;

(4) Amzi Black; m, Amy Moore;

(5) Jane Black,m, Zenas Baird, son of Robert Baird;

(6) Sarah Black, m, Robert Glenn;

(7) Margaret Black, m, Milton McClure to whom among other children who died were John H.McClure and Belle McClure of Nashville, Tenn.

AMZI BLACK , the son of William and Mary(Erwin) Black married Amy Moore and they had two children;

(1) Samuel N.Black;

(2) Mary Black.

This family removed to Illinois in 1837.

SAMUEL N.BLACK, the son of Amzi and Amy(Moore) Black married : Miss Sallie E.Crippin and their four children were;

(1) William Black, m, Mary Willie Atkins, No children.

He is a successful produce merchant living at 3232 Wabash Ave. Kansas City.

(2) Ivan Black,m,Mary Bordhoff, Black's Station Ills.

(3) Mary Caroline Black,m,James Becket, Golden Ills.

(4) Rose M.Black,m. C.J.Hallack.

The father, Samuel N.Black died in Illinois in 1912.

JAMES WASHINGTON NANCE, the son of Eleanor Black and Joseph Nance, was married twice. His first wife was Jane Hurd of Maury County Tenn. by whom he had four children;

(1) William Henry Nance;

(2) Jonathan Nance;

(3) James Washington Nance Jr.;

(4) Turner W.Nance.

After the death of his first wife Mr. Nance married Mary F.Amos also of Maury County and to them were born;

(5) Eloise Nance:

(6) Lewis J.Nance;

(7) Lilly Nance;

(8) Walter Buckner Nance;

(9) Mabel Nance;

(10) Ruth Nance.

WALTER BUCKNER NANCE the son of James W. and Mary F.(Amos) Nance, born April 16-1868, graduated from Vanderbily University in 1893 with his Bachelor Degree and the next year took his degree in Divinity. He belonged to the Kappa Delta Ep-

silon and the Phi Beta Kappa societies. He joined the Tennessee Conference and was transferred to China in October 1895. He was married September 28- 1898 to Miss Florence Reah Keiser, a writer of ability and author of A MAIDEN OF KATHAY. The book was well received and it gives a fine picture of the home life of the Chinese woman and girls as it affected by the new learning fron the west.

The Rev. Dr. Nance is a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Also is Professor of Philosophy in the Mission School at Soochoo China, now called, the Soochoo University. He is deeply interested in the Christianizing of China and her reaction to the influence of Modern Education; in her effort to change the most arbitrary kingdom on earth into a modern republic. He is very optomistic fo the future of this old nation when it shall have abandone the worship of its idols and fully embraced christianity. He has faith in the ultimate ourcome of the present distured conditions there. In his intimate association with the ore he sees the progress made that is hopefully cheering. Their family consists of two sons and a daughter.

(1) William Keiser Nance;

(2) Dane Wilson Nance;

(3) Florence Dean Nance.

Lewis J.Nance was a merchant in Lewisburg Tennessee.
THOMAS JEFFERSON NANCE. the son of Joseph and Eleanor (Black) Nance married Louisana Holden. They had several children and among them a daughter, Belle Nance whose family record seems to be;

BELLE NANCE. daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Louisana (Holden) Nance who on November 25-1873, married Arnett Hall of Trousedale County Tennessee. Their children were;

(1) Brice Odell Hall, b, 4/17-1876;

(2) Robert Herschel Hall,b, 9/19-1878;

(3) Ernest McConnell Hall.

After the death of hid wife(Louisana Holden) Thomas Jefferson Nance married Bettie Bell and from this union came Jennie Nance who married a Mr. McMakin, They live in Denver.
BRICE ODELL HALL married Elizabeth Cunningham. Two children were the result.

(1) Eloice Sarah Hall;

(2) Brice Odell Hall Jr.

This family live in Hartsville Tennessee. His brothers. Robert and Ernest are in business in Nashville

---

Zenas Baird, a merchant, lives in Cornersville Tenn. A quiet unobtrusive man of irreproachable character who was brought up in the fellowship of the Presbyterian Church and lived an upright life and taught his son, William Emberry Baird, to follow in his footsteps.

William Black-- who was a Baird on his mother's side-- lived on a farm a short distance from Cornersville. He was not only a good farmer with a fad for fruit raising but was a practical Blacksmith and Wagonmaker with a reputation. His neighbors used to say; " If Billie Black did the job it's done right." He was easily the foremost man in the community in which he lived. A staunch Presbyterian he brought up his one son, Amzi, and his six daughters in the same faith. His upright life, his practical christianity and abiding faith were an inspirational influence for good.

ELEANOR BLACK[8]. (William[1]. John[2]. Adam[3]. Robert[4]. Zenas[5]. William E.[6]. William E[7].) the daughter of William Edward and Mary (Erwin) Black, married Joseph Nance. Their children;

(1) James Washington Nance;

(2) William Henry Nance;

(3) Martha Fredonia Nance;

(4) Andrew Jackson Nance;

(5) Tibitha Jane Nance;

(6) Thomas Jefferson Nance;

(7) Samuel J.Nance.

TABITHA NANCE[9]. (William[1]. John[2]. Adam[3]. Robert[4]. Zenas[5]. William E[6]. William E[7]. Eleanor [8].) the youngest daughter of Joseph and Elea nor (Black) Nance married Samuel J. Wadley and their family was;

(1) Effie A.Wadley;

(2) Samuel Blevins Wadley;

(3) Mary Bascom Wadley;

(4) Julia Nance Wadley.

SAMUEL BLEVINS WADLEY[10]. the only son of Samuel J. and Tabitha Jane(Nance) Wadley married Phoebe McGinley. They have three children;

(1) Samuel Blevins Wadley Jr.;

(2) Mary Elizabeth Wadley;

(3) Julia Nance Wadley.

This family lived at 106- 28th Street Nashville Tenn., where Mr. Wadley is Auditor for Buttorf Manufacturing Co., and his sister, Effie A.Wadley, lives with them.

MARY BASCOM WADLEY[10]. (William[1]. John[2]. Adam[3]. Robert[4]. Zenas[5]. William E[6]. William E[7]. Eleanor[8]. Tabitha[9].) the daughter of Samuel J. and Tabitha Jane (Wadley, married a Mr. Lee and is now a widow living with an only son, Arthur Lee, in Kansas City Missouri.

JULIA NANCE WADLEY[10]. (William[1]. John[2]. Adam[3]. Robert[4]. Zenas[5]. William E[6]. William[7]. Eleanor[8]. Tabitha[9].) the youngest daughter of Samuel J. and Tabitha (Nance) Wadley married Joseph B Rebman of Courtland Alabama.

They had one daughter, Margaret Ruth Robman. She was educated at Belmont College Nashville and the family now live at Hadensville Oklahoma.

FRANCES WILSON[4]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3].) the daughter of John Wilson III and Hannah (Baird Wilson, born in Lincoln County No. Car., Aug. 29-1802 and died Aug. 12-1859 in Ohio. Married March 4- 1825 to Peter Camerer Baird who was born in Westmorland County Pennsylvania Sept., 16-1792 and died in Ohio, November 1- 1873.

Their family of eleven children was;

(1) Williams Baird;

(2) Clara Jane Baird, m, 4/16-1869 John Mills, no children;

(3) Dorothy Hannah Baird; d, 9/12-1845;

(4) John Wilson Baird, d, 9/11-1873;

(5) Samuel Scott Baird, d, 9/5-1852;

(6) Willis Harvey Baird;

(7) Caroline Elizabeth Baird, m, Joseph E. Detrick 5/13-1880, No children.

(8) Lewis Edward Baird, m, 6/16-1867, Sarah Porter Payton

of Nicolasville Ky., No children;

(9) Robert Johhua Baird, who was wounded in the battle of The Wilderness 5/5-1864. Dying the next day was buried in Locust Grove Churchyard in Orange County Virginia;

(10) Susan Maria Baird;

(11) Mary Ann Baird.

WILLIAM JAMED BAIRD[5]. (John[1]. JohnII[2]. John III[3]. Francis[5].) the son of Peter Cameron and Frances (Wilson) Baird, married Mary Elizabeth Hayward March 10-1857 who died Oct 9- 1864 leaving three children;

(1) John Oscar Baird;

(2) Margaret Francis Baird;

(3) Lweis Robert Baird;

After the death of his first wife he then married on February 19-1867 and their children were:

(4) Clara Elizabeth Baird;

(5) Milton Jay Baird;

(6) Nellie Alvira Baird;

(7) Eva Albina Baird;

(8) Laura Ellen Baird.

WILLIS HARVEY BAIRD[5]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Frances[4]) the son of Peter C merer and Frances (Wilson) Baird married Elizabeth Jane Bigley at Roosville Clinton County O. December 9-1866 and had two children;

(1) John Lewis Baird;

(2) Minnie Frances Baird who died April 1873;

His wife dying in March 1873 he married Sarah Alice Carson in Missouri. their children were;

(3) William Albert Baird;

(4) Emma Elizabeth Baird;

(5) Clara Amanda Baird;

(6) Peter Allen Baird;

(7) Bertha Baird;

(8) Grace Baird;

(9) Jessie Baird.

LEWIS F.WILSON[4].(John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3].) the seventh

child of John Wilson III and Hannah (Baird) Wilson, (See page 10) was born in Lincoln County No. Car., Oct. 8-1800 and died in Ohio April 14-1864. married Nellie Bodkin.

JOHN WILSON IV[4]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3].) the fifth child of John Wilson III and Hannah (Baird) Wilson born Jan. 28-1791. died June 9-1859. married Elizabeth Baird

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MARY WILSON[4]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III.) the oldest daughter of John Wilson III and Hannah (Baird)Wilson. born in Carolina May 13-1795. died Dec. 11-1858 at Bloomingburg Ohio married Judge Joseph Gillespi and had five children;

(1) John W.Gillespi,b,5/2[illegible]-1833;

(2) Martha Ann Gillespi,b,9/15-1834,d, 3/30-1842;

(3) Hannah Elizabeth Gillespi,b,3/4-1836,m, Wm Nellis5/18'83;

(4) Rev. Samuel Lovejoy Gillespi,b, 1/13-1838, Was in U.S.Army as body gard for Gen Howard in Civil War;

(5) Eliza Frances Gillespi,b,11/3-1840, d,9/24-1882.

JAMES N. WILSON[4]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3].) son of

John Wilson III and Hannah (Baird) Wilson, born Feb 27-1804, died Aug 19-1869. married Maria Vandeman Feb. 27-1832. They lived a Washington Courthouse Ohio and had six children;

(1) John L.Wilson, b,9/1835, lives Chattanooga Tenn.

(2) Joseph N. Wilson,b, 4/14-1838, lives Washington C.H.

(3) Narcissa C.Wilson.b, 11/19-1833, ,1/31-1841;

(4) Margaret E.Wilson,b. 4/25-1840, d,2/27-1841;

(5) Samuel Wilson,b,1/31-1841.d, 3/6-1843;

(6) Margaret Narcissa Wilson, b, 4/5-1843.

HANNAH WILSON[4]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3].) the daughter of John Wilson III and Hannah (Baird)Wilson, born Dec. 28-1805. died 8/3-1860, married George Creamer and lived in Jefferson County Iowa. They had four children;

(1) John Creamer;

(2) Robert Creamer, a lawyer lived in Missouri;

(3) Amanda Vashti Creamer;

(4) Elizabeth Creamer.

One of the daughters married a Mr. Johnson.

BENJAMIN WILSON. son of John Wilson III and Hannah (Baird) Wilson, born May 15-1810 died Feb. 22-1834. and his sister Narcissa, the youngest of the family, born March 15-1812 and died August 14-1827.

JOHN L.WILSON[5]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. James[4].) the son of James N.and Maria (Vandeman)Wilson born at Washington C.H. Sept. 18-1835, married Angie Jolly who was born April 26-1843 and died Jan. 21-1879 married Jan. 23-1867. Children;

(1) Zenda Wilson;

(2) Grant Wilson.

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JOSEPH N.WILSON[5]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. James[4].) the son of James N. and Maria (Vandeman) Wilson born April 14-1838. married Wilhelmina J.Wright August 25-1870 and lived at Washington C.H. Ohio, Children;

(1) James Saher Wilson,b, 10/5-1871,d,1/5-1878;

(2) Judith Irene Wilson,b, 12/2-1873;

WILSON-BAIRD HISTORY

(3) Marsh Page Wilson, b, 11/13-1876;

(4) Elizabeth Romain Wilson, b, 3/14-1879;

(5) Thane Wright Wilson, b, 9/22-1882.

Quoting from Judge McConnell's book: " James Baird the son of John I and Frances Baird, was Captain of the militia companies of Trion, Lincoln County N.C. and also a member of the Committee of Safty in both state and county and doubtless saw service as such officer in the Revolutionary War."

The following records of Wilson and Baird families I obtained from Mrs Elma Moore-Pollock of No 10 West 58th Street Kansas City Mo. While I have not been able to connect them with records obtained from other sources yet there seems a strong probability there is such a connection since they came from the same locality and seem to have many names in common. The churches of Rocky Spring and Path Valley are both in Franklin County and not far apart.

" William Baird, born about 1730, died near Wellsburg West Virginia He married Esther Smally or Smiley

of Path Valley. Their children were;

(1) William Baird.b, 1755, Path Valley,d, 1828 Brown Co. Ohio m, Nancy Moore, (daughter of Robt. and Sarah Moore, b,1761,d, 1837 Brown Co.

(2) John Baird, m, Elizabeth Stevenson;

(3) James Baird,b, 1765 in Penna, m, Jane Wilson,b,1770.

(4) Hannah Baird,m, David Clark;

(5) Ester Baird,m, Robert Jamison;

(6) George Baird,b, 1771,d,1838 near Wheeling,m, Jane, daughter of Robert & Sarah Moore in1796;

(7) Elizabeth Baird,m, Robert Stevenson.

This William Baird was a soldier in the Revolution from Cumberland County Penna. His family all moved to Brown County Ohio.

Adam Wilson who came from near the Baird and Wilson homes in Penna had a son, Aaron Wilson, born in 1791 in Brooke County Virginia,died in 1855 at Princeville Ills. (Near Peoria) who in 1812 married Esther Baird Their children were;

(1) Alexander Wilson whose son, Aaron Wilson collected

these records in 1912;

(2) Sarah Wilson;

(3) Nancy Wilson, m, Mr. Bassett;

(4) John K. Wilson;

(5) Eliza Jane Wilson;

(6) William Wilson;

(7) Margaret Wilson;

(8) Alfred Wilson.

The following data was copied from the church records from the book, CHURCHES of the VALLEY by Rev. Alfred Nevin now in Memorial Library at Springfield Illinois by Mrs. Pollock.

" Page 176. Rocky Spring Church was built of logs.

Page 183; Rev. John Craighead , first pastor installed Apr. 1768, d, 1799, aged 57, Buried there.

Page 204; John Wilson Sr. d, 1826, aged 76. Sarah, his wife, died 1848, aged 96.

Page 193 John Boyd d, 1770, Mary, his wife d, 1778;

Page 204; John Wilson Jr. d, 1818, aged 27.

Page 204. Alexander Wilson. d, September 1828;

Page 204. James Wilson. d. 1847, aged 56;

Page 203, Col. Stephen Wilson d, 1823, aged 46;

Page 203, Martha Baird, wife of John Baird Jr. d, December 1795, aged 40.

CHAPTER 3

THE OLD WILDERNESS ROAD

In the early days before the Revolutionary War many emigrants from the old world especially those from the north of Ireland and Scotland, entered this country through the port of Philadelphia and in their westward treke into the wilderness to find homes followed an old Indian trail along the north side of the Susquehannah River as far as Harris's Ferry (Now Harrisburg). Here they crossed the river and in a wide swing to the southwest would pass through Chamber's Town (Now Chambersburg) Franklin County Penna., and on to cross the Potomac River at Packhorse Ford a mile below Shepherdstown, the only ford for many miles either way, From here it followed up the Shenandoah River in the Valley of Vir-

ginia leading far to the southward into the valleys of the Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia and Kentucky. As travel increased this Indian trail became a packhorse road and later on was improved with bridges over the streams and the grades cut down to make it usable for wagons. It became the great artery that carried the ever-increasing stream of settlers who were to settle up these fertile valleys among the mountains. It became an important factor in the developement of the country. In fact it was the only route and an absolute necessity in transportation.

The country through which it ran was a vast wild wilderness infested not only with many wild and ferocious beasts and cruelly cunning Indians but also with bands of pirates or the outlaw element of the whites who would continually prey upon the unprotected settlers and travelers. Every man was compelled to go armed and prepared to defend his life and property against these desperadoes who often went in gangs and would not hesitate to commit murder or any other crime. There was no semblance of law out on this edge of civilization. Travelers usually went in companies

for mutual protection. The road itself was rough and crude, vastlt from the smooth cement " Sky-line Trail" that follows this old Indian path,-- a road police patrolled where the travelor is as safe, if not safer, than in any of our great citie

It was out along this road our ancestors the Wilsons and Bairds went a quarter of a century before the Revolutionary War to find homes in Lincoln County North Carolina. I mention this to show the sublime courage they had to endure these hard ships for the sake of obtaining a home in this land of liberty and freedom of religious thought. They did not ask from a kindly sympathetic government to be supported whether they worked or not. Neither did they ask for laws prohibiting anyone from working more than fourty hours in any single week. Collective bargaining was an unheard of thing. They were a self-sufficient people who only asked to be allowed to work out their own salvation in competition with all the world. They did not ask for a special privilege to any preferred class or group. They were strongly democbatic and only sought a fair chance. Verilly, we have come a long ways from those days we are apt to call primitive with the inference

hat their crudeness was a handicap to the enjoyment of life. However, it is an open question if they with their simpler tandard of life did not in the pursuit of happiness obtain ully as large, if not a larger share than we do in 1942 ith our more complex standard and greatly increased desires.

The early settlers, those ancestors of ours, were a shrewd ardheaded class who had come from the ranks of the common ople. Many of them had but little formal education from alack of opportunity yet they had the foundation upon which t build one if chance should throw it in their way. But in hat essential education in the things that was to fit them for the part they were to take in the new civilization. Many of them held diplomas from the School of Experience.

THE MECHLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDANCE

Bancroft, the historian, says: " We shall find the first voice raised in A merica publicly to dissolve all connection with Great Britan did not come from the Puritans of New England, nor from the Dutch in New York; neither did it come from the rich planters of Virginia. But it came from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians."

So we find that in all those forward movements that have been instrumental in developing this country alon all lines of concerted effort the Scotch-Irish have been well to the fror and done their share fully. They were a bold hardy race, nat ural born frontiersmen. They were pushing and aggressive, jealous of their rights civil and religious. Years of persecution, yes, centuries of persecution in the old world had ingrained a hatred of tyrany in their very natures. It had driven them to America in great numbers to oftain this freedom. And when when obtained they were determined to keep what they had won. As a race they played no mean part in moulding the public thought along these lines during the great struggle to throw off British Rule. They had much to do with the birth of the Nation; much to say in the earnest discussion of the state of affairs in the colonies as well as in the agitation for a complete separation from the mother country. Their cry of no taxation unless a representation was insistant. There were many farsighted men among them who fully realized that war was inevitable with this stubborn British king who would brook no dictation from his subjects. The die was being cast.

On May 19-1775 a convention was called to meet at Charlotte, Mechlenburg County North Carolina, about 30 miles from where John Wilson and Adam Baird were living, to consider what measures could be taken to bring the colonies out of the desperate condition into which they had fallen through the tyranny and misrule of the British king. This convention, presided over by George Brevard a Scotch-Irishman, held its deliberations in the Courthouse and was largely attended by representatives from nearly all the colonies.

The questions they met to consider were vital to all the colonies alike and were earnestly discussed by the delegates who realized the gravity of the situation and that any declaration of their intention to seek a separation from the mother country would bring terrible consequences in the way of punishment by King George III. However the theory and principles of self government or democracy appealed to them not only just and right but highly desirable and well worth fighting for. What it might cost them in blood and treasure to obtain

did not dim their courage or cause them to hesitate. All that long May day they earnestly debated the problems that confronted them. The sun went down and still the interest held them until two oclock the next morning when finally the following resolutions were unanimously adopted;

First; Resolved that whosoever directly or indirectly abets or aids in any way form or manner or countenances the invading of our rights, as attempted by the Parliment of Great Britan is an enemy to his country, to America and the rights of man.

Second; Resolved that we, the citizens of Mechlenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bonds that have bound us to the Mother Country, and absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, abjure a political connection with a nation that has wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of Americans at Lexington and Concord.

Third; Resolved; that we hereby do declare ourselves to be a free and independant people; that we are and have the right to be, a sovereign and self-governing people under the power of God and the General Congress. To the maintenance

of which independance we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual cooperation, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Fourth; Resolved, that we hereby ordain and adopt as our rule of conduct all and each of our former laws and the Crown of Great Britan cannot be considered as holding any rights privileges, or immunities amongst us.

Fifth; Resolved that all officers both civil and military in this county be entitled to exercise the same powers and authority as here-tO-fore; that every member of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer and exercise the power of a Justice of the Peace, issue processes, hear and determine controvercies, according to law, preserve peace, union and harmony in the county and use every exertion to spread the love of liberty and of the country until a more general and better organized system of government can be established.

Sixth; Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent by express to the President of the Continental Congress now assembled in the City of Philadelphia and laid before

that body for their consideration.

This was a bold step for the convention to take but it called only a month after the Americans had been fired on at Lexington and Concord by the British troops and blood shed. Public feeling ran high and the people were indignant at the gross injustice. They had a right to be.

When these resolutions with a letter of explanation were laid before the president by Captain James Jack, the messenger they were received courteously but he intimated that these progressive Carolinans were premature in their demands for a separation for the Mother Country; that there was no sentiment in congress for such an action; that they were merely trying to obtain redress for certain wrongs done the people and still retain their colonial relation to Britan.

It was evident that tory influence in congress was too strong. They did not seem to realize that this, if obtained, would be only a palliative and not a permanent cure for their troubles. They lacked the vision that appealed so strongly to those patriots who saw the possnbility of a new civilization free from the limiting barriers of Old world traditions, cus-

toms and habits of thought. A civilization founded on a universal brotherhood and predicated on the principle that all men were created equal as to rights and privileges. So, these resolutions were laid on the table and no formal action taken on them. However, this patriotic outburst of the people of Mechlenburg County and their warm enthusiasm for a complete separation created a great stir and startled the whole country. There can be no doubt that this had much to do with creating public opinion that brought out the immortal Declaration of Independance signed July 4th 1776

Our ancestors the Wilsons and Bairds were then living on Catawba and Crowder's Creeks about thirty miles from Charlotte and were in active sympathy with the movement, and earnestly supported the adoption of the convention Their participation in the battle of King's Mountain five years later bears this out.

Theodore Roosevelt in his books WINNING OF THE WEST pays a high tribute to the Scotch-Irish when he says; " The Scotch-Irish, largely Presbyterian, contributed

greatly to the conquest of the Great West. The backwoods mountaineers were all cast in the same mould and resembled each other much more than their neighbors out on the plains. These backwoodsmen were Americans by birth and parentage and of a mixed race, but the dominant strain was that of the Presbyterian Irish, often called Scotch-Irish. Although mingled with the descendants of many other races, they, never-the-less formed the kernel of the distinctly and intensely American who were the pioneers of our people in their march westward, the vanguard of the fighting settlers who, with axe and rifle won their way from the Alleghenys to the Rio Grande and the Pacific.******* That these Scotch-Irish Presbyterians were a bold and hardy race is clearly proven by their pushing on past the settled regions and plunging into the wild wilderness.-- the leaders of this white advance. They were the first and last set of emigrants to go this; all others merely followed in the wake of their predicessors. But they were fitted to be Americans from the very start; they were the kinfolk of the Covenanter; they deemed it a religious duty to interpret their own

Bible and held for the divine right of the election of their own clergy. For generations back their whole ecclesiastic and scolastic system had been fundamentally democratic."

The thought that led me to insert this chapter about the Mechlenburg Declaration was a wish to especially impress on those who will bear our name in the future, the times, the atmosphere, and the environment surrounding our ancestors and the sentiment of the communities of which they were a part, with the hope they may have a deeper appreciation of what our forefathers did in those formative years of our national life when public thought was in a fluid condition, and the impress they left upon it. In these later days with their abounding prosperity and the marvelous advance along lines of effort we are apt to forget what it was made all this possible and who was responsible for its inception. It is well for us to go back occasionally and refresh our memories as to these things.

CHAPTER IV

THE BATTLE OF KINGS MOUNTAIN

In the struggle to subdue her rebelious colonies after the out break, the king of Britan hired Hession (German) troops and sent them to America during the Revolutionary War to fight for her. Her king was a proud and haughty monarch who held the rude militia of these colonists in disdain. It would seem that a hundred and sixty years later when German troops had beaten this arrogant " Mistress of the Seas" to her knees and she is compelled to fight for her life, it is the very nadir of irony that she is begging the children of these same colonists to come to her assistance. They are now the most powerful nation on the globe in spite of her cruel treatment of them when they were her subjects. At the present outlook if they do not go to her assistance she will lose the war.

This stubborn fight at Kings Mountain North Carolina of the raw Colonial militia against the trained and seasoned troops of King George III upon an even footing occupies a unique place in American history. It is more thrilling than any romantic picture of a novelist because it is [illegible]

deal with facts at a crucial time in the struggle for our independance from British rule and had much to do with the final outcome. I am sure that we, in whode veins flow the blood of those sturdy men who won this battle have a right to feel proud of what they did there. It was a glorious victory and came at a time when the struggling colonists were greatly discouraged and did much to revive their spirits. It gave them fresh courage.

I must depend largely for the facts in this from reading the very comprehensive history of the battle written in 1889 by Dr. Lyman C.Draper under the title KINGS MOUNTAIN AND HER HEROS. To write this intelligently it seems quite necessary to go back to the events that led up to the battle. During the Spring and early Summer of 1780 and especially after the capture of Charleston South Carolina by Sir Henry Clinton with an army of the King's best troops, the people were greatly discouraged with the outlook. For, while Sir Henry with half his army had sailed back to New York, he had left Lord Cornwallis with 5000 veteran troops to complete the subjugation of the southern colonies. Things

looked black indeed for these brave men and women who were trying to make homes for themselves in this vast wilderness.

The newly constituted Colonial Government could not give these settlers among the mountains much protection. In fact, at the time of the Kings Mountain fight it did not have a single body of organized troops in either North or South Carolina. Their only defense was the companies of local militia under their own officers. And these were widely scattered over a large territory and very poorly equipped with arms and ammunition. Pitted against them were the trained troops of Lord Cornwallis under able officers, rude men who did not hesitate to use any measures no matter how cruel, to punish these colonists who dared to defy the king's right to rule over them without their consent. While it is true many of these settlers were still loyal to the king although they felt they were greviously wronged and sought a way of redress. But the great majority of the people were thoroughly tired of British rule-- or misrule-- and sought a complete separation and realized that to obtain it they must fight for it. This alternative did not deter them.

In this work of subjugating the rebelious southern colonies Lord Cornwallis main reliance was on Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Ferguson a Scotch-Irish officer who had already acquired a reputation for skill, courage, ability and initiave. He was a trained soldier with all the stubbornness and tenacity of purpose characteristic of his race. Judge McDonnell says of him: " He was destined to meet in these rugged mountain men his own kind and when he did it would be Greek meeting Greek, Diamond cut Diamond." In Ferguson's effort to rally the colonists to the king's standard he soon discovered the metal of the people with whom he had to deal.

In the summer and early autumn he had had many a skirmish with these companies of militia and in some of them had been forced to acknowlege the sterling qualities of the people he was trying to conquor. The neared he got to the mountains the more determined was this resistance to the king's authority and the less impressiom he could make on them. This persistant situation angered this hot- tempered man who determined to use drastic measures to bring

Col. Isaac Shelby.

By whose initiative the Expedition against Major Ferguson was organized.

them under his control. One day he captured Samuel Phillips a sturdy colonist from across the mountain. This man he paroled on condition . that he would carry a message from Ferguson to the people living there:

" Go! Tell those cursed rebels if they do not cease their resistance to the king's authority, I will march my army over the mountains, hang their leaders, burn their homes and lay their country waste with the fire and the sword." he insolently threatened.

Phillips immediately delivered this message to Colonel Isaac Shelby who grimly smiled on hearing it.

" We are no longer subjects of his king, but free men." he remarked as he flung the saddle on his horse and prepared to notify the other leaders of the militia. of this threat and that the time had come for action. These brave men out on the frontiers knew no such a word as fear and were not awed by Ferguson's boast which they knew was not an idle one. Instead it only acted as a firebrand to further inflame the already aroused people who knew they must fight if they would be free and they calmly accepted th

challenge he had sent them and calmly prepared to meet it.

Already these fertile valleys in western North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina and Virginia were being settled up by the people from the older parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia as well as emigrants from Scotland, Ireland and other parts of Northern Europe. There seemed to be fewer from England herself. For the most part they were men of intrepid courage, sturdy and patient, men who knew no fear nor hesitated at any danger or risk that would advance their cause. Ever since the Declaration of Independance they had been preparing for the defense-- the struggle they knew must inevitably come. And this they well knew would be a fight to the finish. They would neither give nor accept any quarter,-- would either kill or capture Ferguson or die in the attempt.

The country in which they lived was new and beset with many other dangers aside from Ferguson and his army. There were lurking bands of roving Indians, cruel and savage who haunted the outskirts of the settlements always on the alert to grasp the opportunity to surprise some unpro-

tected settler, scalp the father, burn his cabin and carry into captivity the mother and children to a fate mor horrible than death. Cognizant of all these dangers these brave men were loath to leave their homes and families exposed to all the sickening horrors of a possible Indian massacre. It was the wives, the sons too young to go to war, and the old men too feeble to endure the long march who said: " We will protect the homes while you crush the oppressor. We deem nothing, not even life, too dear to lay on the alter of freedom."

Colonel Isaac Shelby from the County of Sullivan in the Transmountain country in connection with Colonel Charles McDowell of Burk County North Carolina and Colonel James Williams of South Carolina had during that summer met and beaten Ferguson in fair fights at Musgrove's Mill, at the Old Iron Works and at Cedar Springs. They were not afraid of him and his threats.

After receiving Ferguson's message Shelby rode forty miles to find Colonel Sevier who was away from home at a horserace. Sevier commanded the militia in Washington

County North Carolina. Together they got in touch with Colonel William Campbell in command of the troops in Washington County Virginia and apprised him of the situation. Campbell, at first hesitated about joining in their proposed campaign giving as a reason that he had just returned from a similar campaign against the Tories on New River in his own state. But after further considering the matter changed his mind. A full discussion at this conference resulted in a decision to raise as many men as possible from the settlements in the valleys of the Wautauga, the Nolochucky, the French Broad and the other rivers of the Transmountain country as well as the foothills on the eastern side of the mountains and bring on and engagement with Ferguson as soon as possible. The rendezvoux was by appointment at Sycamore Flatts on the Wautauga River on September 25th.

Cononel Sevier endeavored to raise the money to outfit the Carolina troops on his own responsibility but there was no money to be had. Every dollar the settlers could raise had been paid to John Adair, Entre Taker for Sullivan County for their lands. Sevier suggested to him that he

use the state's money to outfit the state's militia. Adair, in full sympathy with the undertaking, hesitated a moment before consenting to do this. " I would not have authority by law to do that, Sevier, he said " It belongs to the impoverished treasury of North Carolina and I dare not use it for any other purpose. If our country is to be overrun with the British our liberty is gone, and the money will be gone also. I shall not prevent you from taking it." So, they took it and Colonels Sevier and Shelby became personally responsible for its return. And, to their political honor it was repaid fully. Without this twelve or thirteen thousand dollars it would have been quite impossible to have financed the expedition.

Most of the troops were equipped with Deckard Rifles, so called because made by a man by that name at Lancaster Pennsylvania. They were the best gun on the market at that time. Fortunate was the man at that time who owned one. " Each man" Judge McConnell says " carried but little baggage, A blanket, a cup, a wallet or navarsack of provisions. The latter was principally some parched corn

mixed with maple sugar which was both agreable and nourishing. ". There was grass by the roadside for their horses. At first they attempted to drive a few beeves along for meat but this proved to slow and they were abandoned. They wished to make the best time possible.

On September 25th these forces met as per agreement; Colonel Arthur Campbell with 200 men; Colonel William Campbell with 200 men; Colonel Isaac Shelby with 240 men; Colonel McDowell with 160 men. On the next morning before the sun was fairly up and they were ready to start a wonderfully significant scene took place that must have made a deep impression on all who saw it. Most of those men who were going on this expedition fraught with such danger and against such odds were members of the Presbyterian congregations in the valleys where they lived. Many of their officers were also officers in those churches. They had brought their religion with them into this wilderness, and now they were taking it into this battle with them also, -- to fight for what they deemed right. It was not strange then they should ask Rev.Samuel Doak ,

pastor of one of the churches, to lead them in prayer to the God of battles under whose banner they were going out asking for His guidance and His Protection. After a most fervent prayer for His help, His strength and His blessing in this time of their need and while those 800 men still stood in respectful attention around him he addressed them and spoke of the glorious mission in which they were permitted to have a part. He likened it to the event in ancient Hebrew history when Jehovah God brought deliverance to the Israelites from their enemies, the Midianites, by the hand of Gideon and his little army of 300 men whose only equipment was a lamp and a pitcher for each man and whose exultant battle cry was: " The sword of the Lord and of Gideon.!" As he closed his remarks he too shouted. " The sword of the Lord and of our Gideon." It must have been an impressive scene. Can there be any wonder then that, going out under such protecting care with such steadfast faith in the God in whom they trusted that He should give them such an overwhelming victory?

Rev. Samuel Doak was an educated man who a few years before had come into this vast wilderness leading an old flee-

bitten gray horse across whose back was slung two bags full of books. He was later destined to become a moulding influence in the educational life of that part of the world.

The sun had scarcely risen above the far-distant horizon that misty September morning as the soldiers fell into route step and started on their way. All that long day that long day they toiled upward on the western side of the mountains to spend the night at Shelving Rock about a mile beyond Crab Orchard on the Doe River. The next day they crossed the range through Gillespi's Gap between Roane and Yellow Mountains. Here they found the tops of the mountains covered with snow. In this gap was a beautiful tableland smooth and level, an ideal parade ground of a hundred acres. Here they spent a short time in drill and fired a volley as practice.

It is important to note that here two young men , James Crawford and Samuel Chambers, deserted from Col. Sevier's Company. It was supposed they had gone to join Ferguson. This proved to be the case as both were captured in the fight at Kings Mountann. Their lives spared on account of youth.

The troops continued their march and on the evening of the 30th reached Quaker Meadows the home of Colonel Charles and Major Joseph McDowell who with their independant commands joined them and the combined force spent the night there. Colonel Cleveland and Colonel Winston from Wilkes and Surry Counties with 350 men joined the army here also.

Sunday morning October First the army resumed its march passing Pilot Mountain, a noted beacon for travelors and camped the next night in the gap at South Mountain. It had rained all the afternoon and the army found it slow going and only made eighteen miles. The rain continued to fall all the next day and the army remained in camp. In the evening the field officers met to plan out the campaign. After much discussion it was voted that Colonel Campbell assume the Chief Command of the expedition. To this he strongly objected. " Others are better qualified than I." he said. But at the insistant request of the other officers he finally accepted the position but only with the distinct agreement that all the other field officers were to meet with him daily and share in the discussions and the responsibility and jointly carry out

ny and all plans decided upon in this council,-- they were o be his staff.

They did not know just where to find Ferguson but thought he was about eighteen miles from them. They fully realized the sooner they could strike him the more surely they could crush him. To wait for a pitched battle would only give him time to get reinforcements from Lord Cornwallis at Charlotte only thirty-five miles away and this they did not propose to allow him to do. Those rough and ready militia officers had true military instinct and were not going to allow their enemy any advantages.

While the troops were in this camp they were mustered into a large circle to listen to an address by their officers. Colonel Cleveland, a natural leader of men, was to give the principle address. He was a large man weighing well over 250 pounds, somewhat uncouth in appearance but with a pleasing personality and a faculty of inspiring in other men his own unconquerable spirit.

" Now my brave fellows." he said coming within the circle with a smile, " I have come to tell you the good news,

The enemy is at hand and we must be up and at them. Now is the time for every man of you to do his country a priceless service. Such a service as shall lead your children to exult in the fact that their fathers were among those who conquered Ferguson. When the pinch comes I shall be with you. If any of you shrink from sharing in the battle and in the glory of the victory you can now have the opportunity of backing out and leaving. A few moments will be given you to consider the matter." Major McDowell followed Cleveland's words. " Well, my good fellows, what kind of a story will those of you who back out have to tell the folks at home that you have left your braver comrads to figh the battle, win the victory and protect their homes?"

Colonel Sevier then spoke up: " You have all heard the offer made and those desiring to accept it and quit will, when the word is given, step three paces to the rear and stand." As his eye swept the circle of men he added: " A few moments more will be given for its consideration."

There was a grim determination on the faces of the men in that circle. It is well for us to remember these men were

all volunteer soldiers who served from a service motive and not drafted men who served from a profit motive and expected pay for their military services. They served for freedom, their homes and the right to their own souls. There was a tense moment until Sevier's voice rang out like a challenge: " Those desiring to back out step three paces to the rear." Not a man of them moved or flinched. Another moment and a mighty shout went up and these officers knew what kind of troops they were to lead into battle. Then Colonel Sevier gave them further direstions:-

" When we meet the enemy do not wait for the word of command. Let each of you be his own officer and do the best he can. If in the woods shelter yourselves and give them Indian play. Avail yourselves of every advantage that chance throws in your way. Advance from tree to tree press-the enemy back, killing and disabling all you can. The moment the enemy gives away be on the alert but strictly obey all orders."

These were the orders as copied from Dr. Draper's book The Heros of Kings Mountain. He had obtained them from

from an interview in 1874 with John Speltz, known as "Continental Jack" then in his 94th year who had been in the battle sixty-four years before. The Doctor said his mind seemed clear and his memory retentive in spite of his great age. He gave many other interesting reminescences connected with the expedition. The effect of Colonel Sevier's orders was to give every man of the circle the feeling of a personal responsibility and the desire to do his utmost to destroy this hated enemy. The troops then fell into line and started the march down Caney Creek.

On October 4th they reached Gilbertstown and heard that Ferguson was retreating evidently wishing to avoid an encounter with them. They were fortunate in capturing a messenger Ferguson had sent to Cornwallis asking for reinforcements immediately; The "Bachwater men" as he called the militia, were in hot pursuit and he feared an ambuscade and asked for Tarleton's cavalry. This cavalry, a thousand strong, under Banastre Tarleton a dashing young officer, was greatly feared by the militia. This situation made it imperative that they bring on an engagement as soon

as possible. So, they pushed on to The Cowpens where on the sixth they were joined by Colonel James Williams with 70 men from South Carolina, Colonel Lacey with 278 men also from South Carolina and Colonels Graham and Hambright with 0 men from Lincoln County who were recruited from the immediate vicinity of Kings Mountain. Among the troops of Colonel Hambright was the company of Captain Samuel Martin in which our ancestors, Adam Baird and John Wilson fought. The combined forces now numbered 2800. Many of the men and horses from over the mountain were sadly exhausted and in need of rest.

A council of war was held on the sixth and Colonel Campbell retained as Chief in Command. It was decided to select 700 men pro rata from the commands of Campbell, Cleveland, Shelby. Sevier, McDowell and Winston and with these and the fresh troops from South Carolina push on and bring on an immediate attack on Ferguson. There was some uncertainty as to where they might contact him for he seemed more than ever anxious to avoid an engagement. John West, a man who claimed to be 101 years old, had spent two days in Ferguson's

camp as a spy unknown to the wily Ferguson, and learned that he had sent an urgent message to Lord Cornwallis for 1000 more troops immediately. This old man gave Col. Lacy this information who, by changing his course and a forced march reached Cowpens before sunset on the 6th. (The place is so called because a wealthy old Tory-- an Englishman-- lived there and kept many cattle) These hungry tired soldiers camped on the old fellow's place and shot down several of his cattle and harvested 50 acres of his corn in about ten minutes. Soon after Lacy's arrival, Joseph Kerr, another spy and a cripple came in with later information of Ferguson's movements. Since it was necessary that the militia have accurate information as to the enemy'e position, at all times they were fortunate in securing Enoch Gilmer from the South Fork of Catawba Creek a sharp shrewd fellow who seemed cut out for the job. A natural born mimic who could assume any character the occasion might require so convincingly as t any one might easily be decieved. Could laugh and cr in the same breath or act the fool like an idiot. This jo was just to his liking. Him they employed to find out what

Ferguson's plans might be.

A few miles from camp Gilmer went into the house of a tory representing that he too was a loyal tory and was anxious to join Ferguson's army. This man, easily taken in, informed him that Ferguson had orders from Cornwallis to join the main army for they were going further north to attack General Gates. When Gilmer learned this he hastened back to Cowpens before the troops took up their line of march. This information caused the Militia to push on immediately and strike him before he could escape.

The men and horses refreshed and encouraged started at nine oclock in a drizzling rain that at times became a steady downpour. There was no moon and it was exceedingly dark and the mud was deep. Gilmer was sent ahead to feel out the way. They crossed Broad River just at daylight after making eighteen miles in the mud and darkness. Before their arrival Gilmer had reconnoitered the ford and reported everything clear. Although the water was high no one got a ducking. They were still fifteen miles from Kings Mountain and the rain still steadily falling on them.

Three miles from the ford they came to Ferguson's former camp. Here they rested the horses while they ate a little food and fed the horses from the cornfields beside the road. Cols. Campbell, Cleveland and Sevier counseled a halt to rest the men but Col. Shelby shook his head, " No," he grimly said. " I will not stop no until night if I have to follow Ferguson into Cornwallis lines." The others said not a word and the troops marched steadily on in the rain. They covered their guns with their blankets and wrapped their hunting-shirts around the locks to keep them dry. Another mile brought them to Solomon Beason's place. This fellow was always on the side of the last man he talked with. From him they learned that Ferguson was only eight miles further on. Here they captured two torys whom they compelled them to guide them to Kings Mountain. One went with Shelby and the other with Cleveland. The fellows did this very unwillingly but could not help themselves.

Noon brought the end of the rain and a cool breeze took away the clouds and cheered the struggling soldiers in the mud. Another five miles and some of Sevier's men were

the house of a loyalist to learn that Ferguson was not far away. As they were leaving a girl followed them to ask; "How many of them are there of you?" Their reply may have startled her. "Enough to whip Ferguson quick if we can only find him." they told her. She pointed to the mountain. " Well He's right over on the top of that." she informed them. A little further along they met Gilmer who seemed in great glee.

" Say! I went into that old lory's house and found them all hot up fer th' King an' I tole 'em I sure was too an, on my way to jine up weth Ferguson's army. Ye orter see them two women then. Jest to please 'em I gave each on 'em a rousing kiss on ther perty cheeks an' 'tret yung 'un she got real affectionate an' tol me she'd bin over to th camp that mirnin' weth some chickens fer Ferguson; thet his army wus on a ridge between two branches where some deer hunter's hed a camp last winter. To pay her fer all this I jest give her another hug an' a kiss fer good luck an' come away. "

Major Cronicle and Captain Mattock remembered this

deer-hunter's camp had been theirs

' What's the situation, Mattock, Have we men enough to take it?' Colonel Campbell wanted to know. " We sure have Colonel.' replied the Captain with a grin, " If we surround the hill we'll have Ferguson in a trap where can't get out. It couldn't have been better we'll be shooting up hil and no danger of hitting our own men." he explained " That'll be fine." commented the colonel and quickened the pace they were going.

When within two miles of the mountain, Sevier's men who were in the lead, captured a few more torys and from them extracted more definite information as to Ferguson's camp and his picket lines. Soon after this a fourteen-year-old boy, John Pender, riding rapidly was captured. Colonel Hambright of the Lincoln County troops knowing this boy had an older brother in Ferguson's army, searched the lad and found a dispatch to Lord Cornwallis urging immediate assistance. In the questioning of this fellow it was learned that Ferguson wore a checkered hunting shirt over his uniform and used his sword in his left hand. When Hambright learned this he turned to

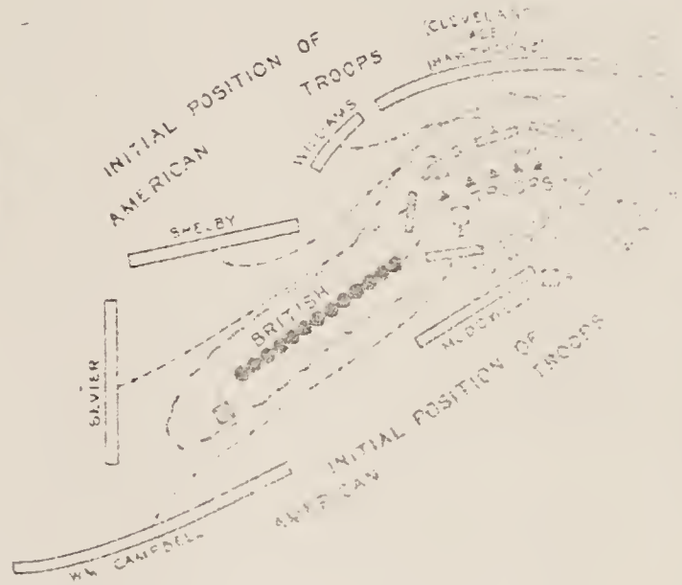
his men: " Vell! poys, ven you see dot fellow mit a pig shirt ofer his oder clodts you know dot iss te fellow mark him mit your rifles. Plug him I say."

Within a mile of the enemy they met George Watkins a patriot who had been a prisioner of Ferguson's and just paroled. From him Colonel Campbell got the latest information that the enemy was still on the mountain. A halt was ordered and the men formed into two lines two men deep. Colonel Campbell leading the right line and Col. Shelby the left. They approached the mountain from the extreme southwest and under strict orders there should be no talking in the ranks as each company went to its assigned position to encircle the mountain. When all were in position they were ordered to dismount, tie their horses, with overcoats, blankets and other impediments tied to the saddles, A few men were left with the horses and then the final orders given:

" Fresh prime your guns and every man go into battle firmly resolved to fight until he dies."

It will be noted with some interest that in this

KINGS MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MILITARY
SOUTH CAROLINA



manouver these crude militia officers have used exactly the same tactics that Hitler is using, his Panzer, in his campaign to entrap the Russains in 1942.

To get a clearer idea of the location and a better mental picture of the situation as it existed that fateful October afternoon when our ancestors girded up their loins and went out to battle for what they deemed right and what subsequent history shows was right, I went back there in June 1940 to see the spot made sacred by the blood they shed. It is now a Federal Park with all the points of historical interest marked with appropriate slabs or monuments that give the locations of the different companies of militia during the brief engagement for they made short work of the job when they undertook it.

The place where the battle was fought has little claim to be called a mountain. The Kings Mountain range is about sixteen miles long and extends in a southwesterly direction over into South Carolina but sending out spurs in various directions. The highest elevation of the range is a lofty rocky tower called The Pinacle and is about six

miles from where the battle was fought. That portion of the oblong hill or ridge now historically famous, is in York County South Carolina and a mile and a half from the North Carolina line. It is about six hundred yards long and two hundred and fifty yards from one base over to the other; or from sixty to one hundred yards wide at the top tapering to the south until so narrow that a man standing in the center could have been shot from either side. Its summit seems only about sixty or seventy feet above the level of the surrounding country. Its base and sides we are told were at the time of the battle covered with a dense growth of timber while the top was comparitively open. Ferguson's army occupied this open top and exposed to the attacking militia who were protected somewhat by the timber. This seems to have been the condition and the situation that fateful October afternoon when Ferguson met to try conclusions with those rude mountaineers whom he scorned but who commanded by officers as brave and as skilful as he.

It is of more than passing interest to note the kind and character of the troops on both sides who were about to

grapple in a deadly conflict. On page 257 of Kings Mountain and Its Heros, Draper says:

Ferguson's Provincials or Rangers as Tarleton calls them were not a permanent corps but made up for special service from other Provincial bodies as, the King's Regiment, raised in and around New York, and the Queens Rangers, and New Jersey Volunteers. These Colonial troops wore uniforms of green at first but later mostly wore the scarlet of the Regular Army. These provincials were all well trained and Colonel Ferguson relied on them largely because of their practiced skill with the bayonet. And in the event of the tory not being supplied with this he had provided such with a long knife made by the blacksmiths of the country the butt end of the handles of which were fitted to be inserted in the muzzles of the rifles with a shoulder at two or more inches from the end. These made a very efficient substitute for the bayonet.

" The exact strength of Ferguson's force cannot be definitely determined. Tarleton says; beside his rangers, about 100, he had not far from a thousand loyal militia.

The British accounts put the number as low as eight hundred. The American official report, professed to gain information from the enemy's provision reports for that day, give the No as 1125 which tallies pretty closely with Tarleton's report. There was a report that 200 tories left the camp that day on a foraging expedition.

" It would be fitting to mention in this connection the character of these loyalists here arrayed on Kings Mountain and about to engage in a memorable conflict against their countrymen. For they were all, or nearly all of them save Ferguson himself, natives of the colonies. And now that Dunlap was separated from them, his rangers were quite as unobjectionable a class of men as the temptations and unrestrained recklessness of war will ordinarily permit militia to be. Although they fled before Captain Hampton in their retreat from Earl' Ford of North Pencelot, and recoiled before the galling fire of Shelby and Clark at Cedar Springs the summer preceeding yet they were experienced soldiers and by many accounted as brave and reliable as any in the British army in America." Continuing further Draper says:

" The noncombatants, the cowards, and the loafers were not found among those arrayed on Kings Mountain. But Ferguson's force, aside from the young men who had enlisted under his standard and a few worthy but misguided people, were made up of the worst characters that war evolves from the dregs of mankind. Among those who took part with the tories of the Carolines whose names are infamous in history are such as the notorious Captain Dave Fannin, Bloody Bill Bates, and Bloody Bill Cunningham,-- men of that ilk. They were blood-thirsty, unfeeling, devoid of all common decency,--- demons in human form.

" We find that Campbell's men who opposed them were a far different class of soldiers. They were men of irreproachable characters cast in a heroic mould, men who were about to do battle for their homes, their God and all that they in life held dear and sacred. I quote again from Draper:

" In the confronting lines were a far different class of men. Those from the Holston Valley under Campbell were a peculiar people somewhat of the character of Cromwell's soldiery. They were almost to a man Presbyteriens. In the

homes in the Holston Valley they were settled in compact congregations; quite tenacious of their civil and religious liberties as handed down from father to son from their Scotch-Irish ancestors. Their preacher, the Rev. Charles Cummins, seemed a man fitted for the place and the times: a man who exerted a wide influence; a man of piety and of sterling patriotism who strongly urged his people to make every sacrifice needed and possible for the liberties of their country. They were a remarkable body of men both physically and mentally. They were inured to frontier life, raised mostly in Augusta and Rockbridge Counties in Virginia, one of the frontier regions during the French and Indian wars and were early settlers in the Holston valley They were accustomed from childhood to the border life and its hardships and dangers. They were ready at the tap of the drum to turn out for any military service asked of them. If it be in the busiest of their crop season their wives, sisters and daughters could and would, in their absence, plow, plant or harvest willingly. They were better educated than most of the frontier settlers and had a better

a more thorough understanding of the questions at issue between the colonies and the mother country. These men went out to strike their country's foe as did the patriarchs of old feeling sure the God of battles and right would crown their efforts with success. They trusted God and kept their powder dry. Such a thing as a coward was not known among them. It seems fitting that such a band of men as these should have been assigned by Campbell to attack Ferguson's choicest troops,-- his Provincial Rangers. A happy omen.; the right men in the right place.

" Lacy's men, mostly from York and Chester Counties South Carolina, and some of those under Shelby, Sevier, Cleveland, Williams, Winston, and McDowell were of the same character,-- Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Some of the men from over on Nolochucky, Wautauga and lower Holston who had been in the country longer were a more mixed race, somewhat rough but brave, fearless and full of adventure. They were ever ready to hug a bear, scalp an Indian or beard the fiercest tory wherever the met them. Such, in brief the salient characteristics of the mountaineers and men of the up-country of

the Carolinas who were about to engage in a deadly conflict with Ferguson and his motley followers."

With this knowledge of the kind and character of the of the men we shall have a clearer realization of what happened when the leaders of the militia, having completely surrounded the mountain and aided by the thick timber, had captured the outposts of the enemy and were within a quarter of a mile of Ferguson's force before he discovered them. The surprise was complete.

While Colonel Campbell was Commander-in-Chief in point of fact, yet each officer commanded and directed his own troops. Orders had been given that no attack should be made until all commands should be in their positions. And when Campbell's men should open fire on the enemy all commands were to raise a big shout and rush up from all sides firing as they went.

When Ferguson discovered the approaching militia he or- the drums to beat the call to arms. In giving his signals to his troops he used a silver whistle. Forming his men in close order along the edge of the mountain he opened fire

on the militia before they reached their positions. The men under Colonel Shelby were restless at being fired on and not allowed to return in. But the cautious Shelby told them to hold their fire until close enough to do some execution. When at last the great shout went up from all sides and the men rushed up the hill firing as they went and the battle was joined. The roar of nearly nineteen hundred rifles and muskets was heard over all the surrounding country and the excitement was intense among the settlers for much was at stake and they anxiously awaited the outcome.

Each of those nine hundred and ten men in the militia in strict obedience to their orders became his own officer. He would shoot and turn his back to a tree or rock and quickly load, advance and shoot again and, perhaps, advance to another tree and repeat. Thus they fought their way up to the edge of the plateau where the enemy would pour a volley into them at close range or rush them with the bayonet while forcing them to the foot of the hill and then dash back to fight the soldiers who were firing into their

rear. The militia who had been fosced down would load and return to the conflict ready for another attack. There were portions of the field where the bayonet charges had been made three times and three times the militia came back grimly to the attack again. The trees were a help to the attacking soldiers since they offered some shelter but were a hindrance to the enemy since they were in the open. The battle had not been joined until Ferguson saw his mistake in the selection of his camp. And he also saw his mistake in the estimate of the ability of the men who were opposing him. Although he handled his troops with great skill and eagerly grasped every possible advantage, it soon became evident that he and his army were no match for these volunteers who were fighting for their homes, their liberties and all that they held dear. High above the roar of the guns could be heard the shrill screech of his whistle as he directed the movements of his troops while they struggled to turn back the fierce onslaught of these determined Scotch-Irish who were hemming him in. Full well he knew what his fate would be if he fell into the hands of these

of these men to whom he had shown no mercy in tha past and now could expect none from them. Convinced at last there was no way to extricate himself from the perilous position and with a forlorn hope of saving his own life now that his sword was broken and thrown aside, his troops beaten, he with a few men made a desperate attempt to break through the line of militia on the southwestern side of the mountain and escape. But every man in that grim line of fighting militia was on the outlook for that man in the checkered hunting-shirt over his scarlet uniform and was ready to shoot him on sight. Gilliland, one of Colonel Sevier's men recognizing him, though badly wounded and almost exhausted tried to stop him but his gun flashed in the pan. He then called to Robert Young of the same company:

" There goes Ferguson, Bob, Shoot him!"

" Ah,ha! The skunk," exclaimed Young " I'll see what Sweet-lips (the name of his gun) can do." and drawing a sharp sight discharged his rifle to see Ferguson fall from his saddle and his associates scattered or killed. Several bullits seem to have struck Ferguson about the same time.

as many men claimed the honor of killing the man whom they all hated. He was unconscious when he fell.

Ferguson was a Scotch-Irish man and among the bravest of the brave. His father, Lord Pitfour, was Scotch and his mother supposed to have been Irish. With his passing Lord Cornwallis lost his most efficient subordinate officer. He was buried on the field where he fell. (When I visited the spot in June 1940, I saw his grave covered with a huge pile of broken rock. The battlefield is now a Federal Park and two modest monuments tell what happened there that October afternoon. The positions of the different militia companies participating in the fight that ended so gloriously. It is worthwhile to know that at this time the newly organized Continental Gongress did not have a single organiced body of troops in either North or South Carolina or Georgia. And this very significant victory over the trained army of Great Britan backed by the wealth and resources of a vast empire was won by by these brave settlers who left their plows to free their country from tyrrany and when won to return to take up the peaceful work of laying the foundation upon

which our nation was built.

Patrick Ferguson was thirty-six at the time of the battle, In the prime of his life. The loss on both sides engaged was very heavy. Campbell's Company lost the greatest number of killed and wounded but the highest percentage of los was among the Lincoln County men. In Captain Samuel Martin's Company recruited in the immediate vicinity of Kings Mountain, lost four killed and six wounded, one half of those engaged. Both our ancestors, John Wilson and Adam Baird, were in this company but neither were injured. The night after the battle the field was thickly covered with the wounded, dead and dying. With Cornwallis, his army and a thousand cavalry only 35 miles away the commanders of the militia felt they could not linger long and taking their prisioners they immediately started back home. They could not wait to bury the dead care for the wounded. Leaving that for the frightened people now in possession of the field to care for them, the groans of the wounded and the still forms of those who had paid the supreme price for the victory that was theirs and the blessings we, their children, enjoy today.

There were many pathetic scenes during the short hour while the battle raged,-- many thrilling moments when men everywhere looked death in the face with a calmness that spoke of heroic courage; many tragic events that challenge our admiration; many things we should never forget.

The youngest man in the battle was Robert Henry a lad of fifteen who did his duty as gallantly as the seasoned veterans. His miraculous escape from death well deservs mentioning. From a sheltered position behind a log fallen across a hollow he was reloading his gun for another shot when the enemy in a furious bayonet charge came running down the hill. One of them making directly at him as he was cocking his gun, the bayonet glancing along the gunbarrel as it went off killed the man but the bayonet passed through the boy's hand and into his thigh. When the smoke cleared away young Henry could see many of his South Fork friends not more than a guns length ahead of the tory's bayonets. -- None of them more than twenty feet when they fired a volley into their pursuers with deadly effect and retired to the bottom of the hill to reload and chase the enemy back again.

William Caldwell, one of the boy's comrades, seeing his situation pulled the bayonet out of his thigh but it stuck so tight in his hand he had to kick it loose with his boot. This was more painful than the thrust of the bayonet in his thigh. In the excitement the lad was not aware that his gun had gone off and the bullit had cut an artery in his adversary. Youngs was the youngest man in the expedition but the last one to die. He lacked but four days of his 98th birthday.

Draper relates another dramatic incident; William Twitty of South Fork Lincoln County found his intimate friend shot down at his side and from the smoke felt sure where the bullit came from and waited for an opportunity to avenge his friend's death. A moment later observing a head appear from behind a shelter fired at it and a tory fell. After the battle he discovered a well known loyalist with his brains knocked out. Many other dramatic events are preserved in story and ledgend by the descendants of those who fought on that October day. A reading of Draper's KINGS MOUNTAIN AND HER HEROS would will repay those interested in history. His thrilling account of this battle and that of COWPENS that took place the next

year gave much more in detail than I have space to cover or language to describe.

It is meet that we should honor the memory of thebrave men who gave their lives so freelyon Kings Mountain to help free America from Brisish despotism. They have written a page tear-blotted and filled with savage deeds in our nation's history. And now their tents are pitched on Fame's eternal camping ground. No hand can take from them the glory that is theirs by right. As long as the United States exists as a nation so long will the story of their bravery and heroism live in the hearts of her grateful people. They died to place the flag of her freedom in the skies of Yesterday, it is there Today. And it is up to us as their posterity to see to it that it ever waves there in the Future.

These patriots from over the mountains won a victory that had much to do with the ultimate outcome of the war that ended eleven months later with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army at Yorktown.

"No battle of the war was more contested." History shows.

Bancroft compares the victory at Kings Mountain and it's influence on the final outcome of the war as of equal importance with the victory at Bennington. General Washington's heart was greatly cheered and gladdened, " It is proof of the spirit and resources of the country" he said in his general orders to the army, " it is a very important object we have gained." General Greene adds his tribute to the valor of these mountain men when he writes; "The militia of the back country are formidable." Thomas Jefferson, in an appreciation of what these patriots had accomplished gave as his testimony; " And richly did the heros who marched under Campbell's banner at Kings Mountain deserve all the praise so generously bestowed upon them." Gongress expressed its appreciation in a resolution: " A high sense of the spirit and military conduct of Colonel Campbell and the brave privates under his command displayed in the action of October seventh in which a complete victory was won." Washington Irving puts it this way : " The battle of Kings Mountain inconsiderable as it was in numberes engaged turned the tide of southern warfare with the destruction of Ferguson and defeat of his corps

When General Gates heard the good news he shouted: " This Great! Great! Glorious!" Even the officers of the British army seemed to realize that this was the begining of the end; that the American colonies had fairly won the freedom they were striving for. That Lord Cornwallis fully realized that he could not conquer these sturdy, hardy settlers is indicated by his sudden retreat from this section of the country.

Immediately following the end of the war there began a great influx of emigrants from the old world. The idea of freedom of speech and thought with an equality of opportunity with a democratic form of government appealed to a very different type of people coming to this country. No longer were they the aristocrats who were coming here to build a leisure class of gentlemen with large landed estates patterned after those of the old world with a privileged class who were to live in regal splendor supported by the work of slaves either white or colored. No, the class who now thronged the emigrant ships came in the steerage,-- came to find homes. They came to build a new civilization the concept of a fuller better life for all and based on a more

fraternal spirit among all men. And to this they were willing to dedicate their lives and their fortunes.

When the family of John Wilson I who came from Londonderry grew up and began to look around for new homes for themselves, John Wilson II who had married Mary Wray,(Her father was from Wales and her mother, a Miss Jordan, from Ireland at age of fifteen, the parents dying on the passage over,) loaded his wife and baby and their few household goods into one of those old picturesque Cannestoga wagons and in company with Colonel John Barber his wife's half brother, started on that long 400-mile trip up the Old Wilderness Road that passed southward through Chambersburg. They were on their way to establish a new home for themselves on the bank of Crowders Creek in Lincoln County North Carolina. This old road, infested with robbers, cut-throats as well as haunted by the Indians was rough and the big wagon had no springs under it. It was far from a pleasant trip to this woman with a sick baby,-- so sick the mother had but little rest on the long trip.that spring of 1764.

In imagination we can picture the sixteen years of hard

work they gave to make that home livable before that anxious summer of 1780. But it was their all and they did not mind the hard work and knew nothing about a "40-hour week or time and a half for over-time." Eight children had come to this new home and Mary, the wife, had shouldered her share of it and grown stout. (We shall get a better picture of her in " Aunt Polly's story" that follows this.)

In that eventful summer of 1780 while her husband was in the militia under Captain Samuel Martin, she with the help of the two oldest sons, John III and Robert who were 13 and 11, carried on the work of the farm in addition to the care of the family and with the increasing dread of what the future might hold in store for them.

On the day of the battle we find her sitting on the doorstep of their cabin home listening to the roar of the guns in the battle thirteen miles away. Fear grips her heart and the nervous tention tightens until she can no longer endure the suspense and she snatches up her baby, Little Willie, and starts for the battlefield. But the going is slow for the child is heavy and she had not gone far when

when the noise of the battle ceased. The brief hour's fighting had won the victory and soon she met the returning militia with their prisoners. This was good news but she still kept on to find out who among her friends had lost their lives.

CHAPTER V

AUNT POLLY AND HER STORY

About 1895or6 Prof. L.C.Glenn a descendant of the Wilsons and Bairds and now on the faculty of Vanderbilt University at Nashville Tennessee but at that time still a student at Johns-Hopkins visited the old Wilson homestead on the banks of Crowder's Creek where our ancestors first took root in Southern siol. While there he met and talked with a Mrs.Polly(Wilson) Torrence who seems to have been a cousin of his grandmother, Sarah Ann(Wilson)Torrence. She, at that time wasa very old woman but whose mind seemed clear and who remembered much of much of the early history of the Wilson family and willingly related this to him with the request that he take it down for future preservation. This he did in shorthand as she related it to him and I insert it here in her own words.

" Major McKinney had Howe's History of the Presbyterian

Church in South Carolina. Volume I gives a sketch of Rev. Robert G.Wilson, (Mentioned as the little boy of 11 who helped his mother farmon page, P. 94- F.C.S.) and his brother, Rev. Samuel B.Wilson. John Barber was grandmother's half-brother. His son lived on Preacher Boice's place. His name was Robin and his mother lived with him. At her death she set all her slaves free. But the Adams who married into the connection sold theirs. Uncles John and Robert went to Ohio to live on account of slavery. Aunt Sarah's daughter, Ibby, married a Patterson, their children were;

(1) Sally, who married a Hill;

(2) Polly, married a Jackson;

(3) Katie, married an Adams;

(4) Liza, married an Adams;

(5) Jennie,married a Davis;

(6) John Patterson;

(7) William Patterson;

(8) James Patterson.

Mrs.Patterson moved to Alabama with her son John and died there very old and very stout. The other daughters of

Aunt Sarah, Jane married Robert Adams; Anna married John Price who lived where John Adams lived. Father (of Aunt Polly) settled there and wanted to buy all four places,(Part of the plantation belonging to John Isaac and Ezekial.) He wanted Reece's part also but Old Davy Watson sneaked in and bought it and Father never had any use for him after that. This Watson was the father of Preacher Watson who married a sister of Preacher Adams. Edwin Torrence's mother-in-law was a Barber, sister of John and married a Wells and lived in Cleveland County North Carolina. Their descendants live there yet at Shelby. Robin Barber had a brother, John, who had no children but raised relatives, a child to whom his wife was very kind. Sally married Captain John Hill, (brother of Sydney and Alex.Hill) Their children were;

(1) Sally Hill, married Joe Huffaker;

(2) Joe Hill, married Caroline Lewis;

(3) Jinny, who died leaving some children, Molly with Joe Huffaker and one who married Worth Mendenhall;

(4) Polly Hill married Ellis Jackson and had three children (a) David;, (b) Robert; (c) Sam Jackson who cut his throat.

(5) Katie, who married James Adams and had one son, Joe William who married Kate Holland;

(6) Jennie, married a Mr. Davis and moved away;

(7) John P. Hill, who married and went to Alabama and took his mother with him. She wrote back how many times she had read her Bible through. She used to ride to church on horseback every sunday. Only one buggy went to Bethel, Preacher Adams'. The boys and girls from Long Creek used to walk to church carrying their shoes, Aprons and handkerchiefs. It was ten miles and when nearly there would stop and put their shoes on. My (Aunt Polly's) uncle, John Patterson, used to read the services at the society from house to house when there was no service at either Olney or Bethel. Two churches but Preach- Adams the only preacher. He wore long hair in two braids down his back and tied with a bow of ribbon. He used snuff. There was no cooking, dishwashing, meat frying, sweeping, bed making, fruit gathering or coffee grinding on Sunday no matter who came. Children gathering apples, melons and such things got a whipping on Monday morning and often before they got out of bed. (We've come a long ways since then)

William Patterson married a Chambers and became a Methodist minister. His daughter married a Porter and after her death he married Aunt Mary's sister. Jimmie Patterson was a hunchback but smart; as a boy he often wrote verses on his slate what he wanted put on his tombstone at Olney. He died at the age of sixteen.

Robert Adams and his wife Jane had fifteen children and all but one grew to manhood. Old John Wilson settled close to Uncle Jimmie Wilson in Tryon County and they owned a large part of the county which is still in the hands of the Wilsons. Their children were;

(1) Sarah, only one born in Pennsylwania, Never married

(2) John;

(3) Robert;

(4) Jimmy, probably older than Robert;

(5) Polly;

(6) Katie;

(7) Ibby, who died young;

(8) Sam;

(9) William J., my father.

Sarah, who never married, was weakly and had poor eyes. She lived with Aunt Katie and had a black woman, Aunt Nell, to wait on her. When we were little things and used to go down there she would give us dried fruit and potatos to eat. Mary Gray, John Wilson's wife lived to be 93; was never sick a day. She washed in the branch and spun flax -- wove it too. John, her husband, died before I can remember, before Uncle Ezra was born. My grandparents are buried at Olney. John lives at Mrs.Love's place near Uncle Ezra's. He married Hannah Baird, a sister of Mother's. Their children were;

(1) Adam; well off, married lived at Greenfield Ohio;

(2) Ebenezer; he and the rest of them went to Ohio and stayed there; their father too;

(3) Robert G.Wilson, was president of a college at Athens Ohio and a preacher too. Brother Lawson went to school there and Cousin Sam came home with him. Sam was consumptive and grew stronger here where he taught school. He went to South Carolina where Uncle Robert lived before he went to Ohio. Here he (Uncle Robert) married

his first wife, Betsey Gilliland, who died before he went to Ohio. His second wife was a widow with four children; Sam; Eliza; Fanny and Mary. (It seems probable that Aunt Polly is mistaken as the records show these children were by his first wife. FCS)

Uncle John went to part two boys who were fighting at a husking bee and had his nose bitten off. This cost Andy Ferguson a thousand dollars. He did it and died in debt from it. He was Uncle Edwin's first wife's Father. John went home with his face all covered with blood and when he struck a light his wife was so badly frightened that her daughter, born soon after, was always simple. Uncle Jimmy married Polly Gilliland, a sister of Robert's wife. Their Children were;

(1) John Wilson, m, a Davis, sister-in-law of the Davis that Aunt Ibby married;

(2) Thomas Wilson, m, a Campbell, 2 children, Mulberry Tenn.;

(3) Becky Wilson, m. a Mr. Riddle;

(4) Enas Wilson, who had no children;

(5) Polly Wilson, m, a Mr. Denny and went to Bond County to

to live their two sons, George and John, went first and came back for their parents;

(6) Katie Wilson who ran away to marry William Grissum a cropper for Aunt Polly and one of 22 children. They had a hard time and was cut off from her family. My father helped them to pay for their land and saw they had a home. Their children were;

(a) Franklin Grissum;

(b) Sam Grissum;

(c) James Grissum;

(d) John Grissum;

(e) Mary Grissum.

Franklin Grissum m, 1st Marian Cox, had one son, Sam. He then married Dicey Stroup three children; (a) Cephas; (b) Sabilla; (c) Josephine.

Sam Grissum married a Brice in fairfield S.C. and had one son who went to Brazil.

John Grissum married 1st; Nancy Youngs who lived ten miles below Chester and had one son, Walter, who died in prison during the war, and a daughter Mary Jane,

who married a Hune. He than married Mary Jane Wilson, a sist to Terrissa, by whom he had a son, Willie who lived in Florida.

Mary Grissum, married Levi Suggs by whom she had;

(a) John Suggs;

(b) Thomas Suggs;

(c) Mary Jane Suggs;

(d) Lee Suggs;

(e) Kate Suggs.

(There may have been more children in this family for, in 1882 Hon. James Wilson McDill. a grandson of Rev. Dr. Robert G.Wilson, and U.S.Senator from Iowa, visited the old Wilson Homestead on Crowder's Creek and found living in the vicinity, Mary the widow of Levi Suggs who lived with her son, E.H Suggs, a prosperous citizen of the community.FCS)

" Uncle Samuel Wilson was born in 1782 and died August . 1869 at Frederisksburg Virginia. He was President of a Theological Seminary. there, (?) and married a Miss Owens (?) Their children were;

(1) Mary Wilson, who marries a Cadduthers;

(2) Eliza Wilson who married Leroy Davis;

(3) John Wilson, m. Louisa Davis, both children of Rev J.B. (Davis,

(4). Samuel B. Wilson;

(5) Jimmie Wilson, who was killed in a runaway.

John's second wife was a Carrouthers.

"William Joseph Wilson, my father married Sally Baird from Catawba Creek, a well-to-do family. Some of her brothers were silversmiths and Mother had a number of things made by them. They set all their slaves free at their death."

(Here in Aunt Polly's story there follows an extract from the record of a Wilson in Brazil who does not seem to belong in our connection hence will be omitted. The context of her story seems to indicate something left out at this point. FCS)

"The family of William Joseph Wilson;

(1) Zimri Wilson, thrown from horse and killed, Not married;

(2) Ezra Wilson, m, Ann Hill;

(3) Sally Wilson, m, Dixon Carroll, Children (a) Lake; (b) (Bob; (c) Tinny; (d) Julia Henrietta;

(4) Sam Wilson, m, 1st Sarah Jane Love, No children; 2d Sarah Ann Love, (cousins) children, (a) William;

(b) Howard

(5) Mary Jane Wilson, m, William Davis, Children (a) Clemmy; (b) Willie; (c) Lou Davis;

(6) Love Ann Wilson, m, Thomas Wilson, children, (a) Lee; (b) Doctor Rufe Wilson;

(7) Jimmie Wilson, m, Isabella Leslie;

(8) Edwin W.Wilson, m, Betsey Ferguson. They lost three sons in the war,

(1) William;

(2) Andrew;

(3) Robert;

(4) John, died at home;

(5) Molly, married Captain Ferres;

(6) Martha m. a Barber and went to Mississippi;

(7) Love Ann,m, Labe Torrence;

(8) Sarah Jane; went to Wisconsin;

(9) Eliza, died young;

(10) Laura, m, Will Petty.

Lawson Wilson the son of William Joseph Wilson married

Mary D.Patterson. Their Children;

(1) Mildred Wilson, m. George Falls;

(2) Sarah Wilson.m, Fri -----.

(3) Hester Wilson, m, Kelley Dixon;

(4) Giles Wilson,m, Nana Geigler;

(5) Mamie Wilson, m. Blain Miller;

(6) Polly Wilson,m, Ephraim Torrence;

(7) Mary Ann Wilson,m, William . Torrence.

(8) Ruth Wilson,m, Franklin Holland and went to Brazil a widow with four children.

" Sally Baird the wife of William Joseph Wilson had an uncle, John Jordan who raised her as a bound child. Her husband, Wm Jos. Wilson owned a large part of the country, the mountain and Elters lime kiln. He said he never wanted any of his children to leave the country for want of a home.

" A man owning a gold mine was about to be cheated out of it and Father formed a company of ten men to fight the law-suit. Andy Falls the owner was one of the company. He had partly bargained it to a Burchell and others. Father was in Raleigh as agent for the gold mine when he was taken sick

with lumbago. Jack, an old slave belonging to Major C.C.Henderson of Lincoln was sent to bring him home. This Jack went to Ohio with some of them and while there some of them tryed to get him to stay by telling him he would be free. But Jack refused saying: " I have a master to depend on. When I'm sick I have a doctor and my master feeds me and clothes me."

This brings to an end the somewhat rambling story of Aunt Polly Torrence as related to Prof. Glenn and copied from the notes made at the time. and in 1917 in possession of Mrs.J.K.Dixon of Gastonia. While the story does not fully agree with records I have from other sources nor with that of Judge McConnrll, yet it adds much of interest to the story of the lives of our ancestors.

In June of 1917 my sister, Cora Shepherd and our cousin Cora Powell of Daytona Beach Florida visited the place where out grandfather Adam Baird Wilson was born on Crowder's Creek. The description of their trip will be of interest and I insert portions of the letter they wrote me of it.

WILSON-BAIRD HISTORY

CHAPTER VI

CORA SHEPHERD'S LETTER

**** * "Passing from Spartansburg toward Gastonia we found a country of red clay hills with fields of corn and cotton comparitively like Southern Ohio, but lacking the thrift one sees there. We both remarked: "What did our ancestors see in this section to lead them to settle here?" For, at that time it must have been nothing but forests everywhere. The farther we went the closer were the little towns each with its cotton mill or mills. The towers of the powerlines were nearly everywhere in sight from the windows of the train. As we came nearer to Gastonia the character of the soil changed becoming darker and the crops looked better. But the season (June) had been backward and very cold. Cowpens, of Revolutionary fame, is a small town with the usually to be found mill or mills. The town of Kings Mountain is also a small place but we were told has nine mills. The mountain itself is some miles from the town and looms up as rather the end of a long ridge but as the train moves along it presents a bold front with a high

point like a fort. Alittle further east rises Crowder's Mountain with a rather double-headed front. From another position its rocky sides show. The battlefield lay between them and several miles to the south.

"Arriving at Gastonia about one oclock in the afternoon we were, through the courtesy of a Mr. Tom Wilson, directed to Mrs.J.K.Dixon who is a lineal descendant of our line of the Wilsons. She is the daughter of Lawson Wilson and he the son of William Joseph Wilson, and he the son of John Wilson who came here from Pennsylvania in 1764. In trying to straighten out the tangled threads of relationship she brought out the pictures of two cousins of her father's in Ohio. You may imagine our surprise to look into the faces of Uncle James and Aunt Maria Wilson of Washington Courthouse Ohio. Some one had sent them to her through Prof. Glenn of Vanderbilt University Nashville Tenn. It was not hard then to be sure we were kinfolk, and I think she seemed as much pleases as we were to make the discovery. She is a charming woman of 50 who has two sons, the elder of whom is superintendant of the cotton mill of which his father is president of the owning

company. You may be sure we did some talking and then after taking some notes, the rain having ceased, we walked back to the hotel to talk it all over and wonder how it had turned out so pleasantly for us, for we had both felt that our trip might turn out something of a goosechase.

"In the evening Mrs.Dixon called at the hotel to see us and invite us to go with them the next day to see the Old Olney Churchyard where so many of our ancestors are sleeping. ****** Soon after eight the next morning a car came for us. She and her sister, Mrs.Millen, went with us. The first point of interest was to ride past the old home of their grandfather, William Joseph Wilson built when her father was but nine years old. It is not now in possession of the family. It is an immense brickhouse, that, at some later date has had modern porches and a porte-cochere added to it. You might hunt far and wide to find such brick walls in any modern home. The brick for it was made by Englishmen from clay here on the banks of Crowders Creek. The house stands on the north side of the creek on North Carolina. In slavery days the quarters where the slaves lived was on the opposite side of the stream

in South Carolina. They pointed out to us the homes of others of the connection lived and then brought us back to the church which is but three miles from town.

"The Old Church building is now covered with weather-boarding and painted white. Another old building in the yard is now very delapidated. It was the old Session house. (When I visited the place in June 1940 this old building had disappeared and the church had been cased with brick and looked very presentable. The caretaker who was raking the yard told me the church was used for services every sabbath.FCS)

"We wandered among the old gravestones that mark the resting places of those who once lived and worshipped here. The graves are better kept up and cared for than those of our ancestors who are buried at Red Oak Ohio. Many of the inscriptions on the granite are barely legible but those on the marble are quite plain. I copied some of the inscriptions which I will send you later with some other data I am collecting. How I did wish you could have been there with us for I know you would have enjoyed it all so much.

I used to say it mattered little where my body was laid

to rest or if the place were marked, yet, here we were hunting eagerly to find the graves of those who had slept here for nearly a century. I believe there are some of our ancestors buried in Bethel Churchyard some miles to the west of Olney. We returned to town and after chatting awhile took the train back carrying with us a very pleasant memory of the place where our ancestors took root in southern soil.

Mrs Dixon had not seen the McConnell book and Cora and I hope to obtain a copy of it for her. It will be but a small return for the beautiful courtesy they have shown us. It is quite possible that some of the data I shall send you later you already have.

Gastonia is a live town of some 17.000 population and some twenty or more cotton mills and more in the process of construction. After viewing the landscape o'er at Gastonia we could see this must have seemed a goodly land to our ancestors who sought a place where they might worship God as their consciences dictated and have food and shelter.

All the way through the past generations thw Wilsons have been noted as educators and ministers. I fear we, of

of the present generation, are falling below the standards they have set. I do not know certainly but feel sure that our uncle Franklin Wilson may have been at Athens when Mrs. Dixon's father was attending school there. He had gone from Crowders Creek to Athens on horseback attended only by a negro boy who brought the horse back. He was only home once during the whole four year course in College. Dr.Robert G. Wilson was a great educator and made his mark in the world. Many of the young men who studied under him became outstanding men in the fields in which they chose to labor.

Cora Wilson Shepherd. "

CHAPTER VII

Dr. ROBERT G.WILSON D.D.

He was the second son of John Wilson III and Mary Gray and born in the little cabin home on Crowders Creek ten years before the Revolutionary War, and attended the Cliney Church. He early showed a fondness for his books and his parents decided to give him an education. He was sent to Dickenson College in Pennsylvania from which he graduated in 1790 and

studied for the ministry. Mentally, he was probably the most gifted member of the Wilson connection.

He was licensed to preach by the Second Presbytry of South Carolina April 16-1793. His first pastorate was that of the Upper Long Creek Church where he was ordained and installed as pastor May 25-1797. In addition to the church at Upper Long Creek in the Abbeville District he also preach- to the church at Greenville. While here he married Miss Elizabeth Gilliland the daughter of Alexander and Frances (Baird) Gilliland.

During the time he was pastor of this charge he was invited to become the Principal of an Academy at Augusta and was also offered a professorship in a South Carolina College, but declined both positions feeling that he could do more good in the pulpit.

Already before the turn of the century the question of whether human slavery was right or wrong was being actively discussed in the councils of the churches as well as upom the public forunm. It would not have been possible for a young man of Doctor Wilson's ability and turn of mind to

have occupied any neutral position on this great topic even if he had any inclination to have done so, which he did not have. What he believed was the truth as taught in the Bible he was bound to preach with no uncertainty as to convictions or his stand on such a vital subject as slavery. It was inevitable but that his attitude should cause friction in the church with those who held different views among the members and eventually the matter was carried up to the Presbytry to which he was attached. Here, after much earnest discussion of the matter, they asked him to modify his views. They realized his ability in the pulpit; his power for good in the work of the church; that he was destined to exert a wide influence and they did not wish to lose him, if he would only keep quiet on this slavery question. This, of course, he would not promise to do and asked for a letter of dismission from the Presbytry. In the History of the Chillicothe Ohio Presbytry I find this significant note;

" August 28&29-1805 Reverends Robert G.Wilsom and James Gilliland were received by letters of dismission from the Second Presbytry of South Carolina." (Brothers-in-law.)

Here in this new and growinf field Doctor Wilson was in charge of the churches of New Hope and Union Ohio. These he continued to serve until the Spring meeting of Presbytry 1812 when he gave up the charge at Union to devote all his time to the New Hope whose name was now changed to The First Presbyterian Church of Chillicothe Ohio. Here he labored for twelve years in this rapidly growing community.

On May 24-1824 Doctor Wilson was unanimously chosen as President of the University of Ohio at Athens and accepted the position. In this field of larger usefulness he made a remarkable success for sixteen years or until compelled to give up the work on account of infermaties of age that would no longer permit him to carry forward the work he loved so well. In 1840 he returned to Chillicothe to live but not to sit down in Idleness for he supplied the pulpit of the church at Union,-- the same church he had served 35 years before. Here he carried on the work of His Master for seven years more. Thus rounding out 54 years as preacher and teacher. In 1818 the College of Princeton (Now University of New Jersey) conferred the title of Doctor of

Divinity on him. His long and useful life came to its peaceful ending at South Salem Ohio on April 30-1851.

Doctor Wilson has been described as a man of wonderful mental abilities, an eloquent and polished orator either in his pulpit or on the public forum. He was a profound student of the Bible and able to clearly expound its gospel message. In his presentation of the truths of christianity in the pulpit he was gifted with the power to lift his hearers to the level of his own vision where they could see the sublim beauty of the celestial life as he saw it. In his work at the university or in the classroom he exerted a wide influence on the student life. His teaching was inspirational, forceful and compelling in its logic. He seemed possessed of that peculiar quality or ability of bringing out the best there was in the students who came under his care and he was universally admired by them all. Although born of humble parentage in the hill country of North Carolina he rose by his own efforts to positions of influence and became a power in the intellectual world. The tribute prepared by his grandson, Hon. James Wilson McDill, U.S.Senator from Io

be spread on the records of the Chillicothe Presbytry, will give us a clearer picture of his personallity.

My recollection of my grandfather all refer to the time when he was an old man and retired from all active work. With reference to that period I have many, many very happy recollections. It became my pleasant duty to read the newspapers to him every morning. He kept up an active interest in the political affairs of the nation up to the last. And, as I would read to him the congressional debates he would explain to me the differing views of the different parties then in political life. Although I was but a mere lad at the time, yet he took the pains to make all such matters very plain. Such was the accuracy of his estimates that I have never yet found that he erred in his explanations or his illustrations. It seems to me now as I recal those conversations, that he must have been a close student of public affairs and held an intelligent view of the merits of the different questions discussed by public men. I have, since then seen and knowa intimately a great many prominent men. I must be partial to him, at least, I know that I loved him,

but he seems yet to me as one of the greatest grandest men I have ever known. There was a personal dignity about him that absolutely commanded respect. And yet he was a man of the simplest habits and manners,-- very approachable and kindly to every one. He was a true republican and knew men and women as men and women.

Often when the morning reading was ended and his mind would go back to his earlier days and many incidents of his early life would be brought forth. In his boyhood he had attended an academy with Andrew Jackson as a member of the school. Grandfather was a graduate of Dickinson College at Carlisle Pennsylvania. He told me he had been a classmate of President James Buchanan, but seemed to have no very vivid recollection of Mr. Buchanan. In the case of President Jachson it was different, he said the incipient hero of New Orleans was, at that time, the worst boy in school. During the time that Grandfather lived in South Carolina he had been neighbor to Patrick Calhoun, father of the celebrated John C.Calhoun. In fact, Patr[illegible] Calhoun was an elder in his church. Of the great states-

man, John C. He remembered having spent an evening with him upon his return from College. He rather impressed Grandfather as a young man with a very comfortable opinion of his own ability.

Patrick Calhoun, the father, was an able man, a prominent citizen but of unbounded conceit. At one time he had been appointed by the Governor of the State as an Associate Justice of the Abbeville District Court of Assizes, This appointment filled him with a very complacent pride. Some little time after this Grandfather was appointed by his Presbytry to do some missionary work over in North Carolina. Mounting his horse one day he started for his mission field and in passing the Calhoun place Patrick hailed him to learn where he was going. When he discovered his mission asked if he had any credentials. "None except the proofs of appointment by the Stated clerk." Grandfather told him. Calhoun shook his head. " that may do for the kirk" the old man stated " But I'll give you some credentials than will go with the men of the world." he pompously declared and made out a paper which he he handed to Grandfather," That'll fix it." It read:

" Know all men by these presents that Rev. R.G.Wilson is a duly installed minister of the gospel in good and regular standing in the Presbyterian Church and that he is duly commissioned by his presbytry to do mission work in North Carolina. Witness my hand. (Signed) Patrick Calhoun, A.J.A.C.Ass."

After leaving the house Grandfather read over the paper and was convulsed with laughter on seeing the mystic letters that stood for ; Associate Justice, Abbeville Court of Assizes but read so as to give the Justice the name of that much maligned, stupid and noisy beast of burden, the jackass. Talking over the incident with me fifty years afterward the good old man would still be convulsed with laughter at the ludicrous conjunction of the abreviated letters. I feel that I have written too much already and yet it is an interesting subject and I have often wondered how Grandfather, an old man, could be such a pleasant companion to a mere boy. In thinking of it I am reminded of what Cicero said: " I approve of a youth who has something of an old man about him, So I approve also of an old man who has something of a youth in him."

' I was at his deathbed. He died as he lived, a Christian.

and no writing has ever been stronger proof to me of the genuineness of Christianity than my recollection of this good man's death. I think he saw through the gates of pearl just as his soul plumed it wings for its flight from the earth."

I regret to have so little of the history of Dr. Wilson's family except that found in Aunt Polly's story . His family record seems to have read;

ROBERT G.WILSON[4].(John I.[1]. John II[2]. Hohn III[3].) the second son of John II and Hannah (Baird)Wilson, born on Crowder's Creek, January 29- 1792, and died April 26-1829 at South Salem Ohio. He was twice married, First to Elizabeth Gilliland the daughter of Alexander and Frances Gilleland. and granddaughter of William Beard. Children;

(1) Samuel Wilson;

(2) Eliza Wilson;

(3) Fanny Wilson;

(4) Mary Wilson.

After the death of his wife Doctor Wilson married a widow whose name I do not know.

It seems that Dr.Wilson's son Samuel was afflicted with tubercular trouble and the rigorous climate of Ohio did not agree with him and when his cousin, Lawson Wilson the son of William Joseph Wilson, who was educated at Atherns under Dr. Wilson, returned home Samuel went with him. Here he taught school in the parish where his father had formerly preached. Here he regained his health.

FANNY WILSON[5]. (John I.[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Robert G.[4].) the third daughter of Dr. Robert G. and Elizabeth (Gilliland) Wilson, was married three times, First to a Mr Johnson and had two children;

(1) A son --------

(2) Agnes Johnson;

After Mr.Johnson's death she married James Wilson McDill by whom she had three children.

(3) Margaret McDill, m, a Mr.Pinkerton;

(4) Mary McDill, m, a Mr Pinkerton;

(5) James Wilson McDill Jr. m, Narcissa Fulenwider.

After the death of Mr McDill she married a Mr. Pinkerton by whom she had no children, However, two sons of Mr.

Pinkerton by a former marriage, married the two daughters of Mr. McDill and Fanny Wilson.

JAMES WILSON McDILL Jr.[6]. (John I.[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Robert G.[4]. Fanny[5].) the son of James Wilson and Fanny (Wilson McDill. married Narcissa Fulenwider. and went to Iowa in an early day and became prominent in the political life of the state then just settling up rapidly with people from further east. He was a dependable man of real abilityand soon became a leader in that part of the state. He was elected to congress and served several terms and finally was elected to the United States Senate where he distinguished himself as one of the strong men of that body. While was not a great orator,-- a spell-binder, yet his statesmanship was good, safe and sane and his record was clean,-- he was honest and called one of the wheel-horses of the Republican party. He was especially useful in the great Free Silver Campaign when Bryan, the silver-tongued orator of the Platte was making the welkin ring with his "Sixteen to one" and his impashioned; " You shall not crucify Humanity upon a cross of Gold! was sweeping the great west like a prairie fire. Senator McDill

stumped the states of the middle west in the interests of sound money and did vallient service. After his retirement from active political life he lived at Creston Iowa until his death March 16-1894.

JAMES WILSON[3]. (John I[1]. John II[2].) The son of John II and Nancy Breakenridge, the pioneers who came to this country from Ireland was born, it is supposed, at Chambersburg Franklin County Pennsylvania July 13-1743 and died June 7-1799, the place not known, He married Miss Agnes Henderson who was born February 14-1746 and died June 30-1796. Their Children were;

(1) Sarah Wison, b, 4/7-1770;

(2) Mary Wilson, b, 1/27-1773;

(3) Martha Wilson, b, 3/29-1775;

(4) Agnes Wilson; b, 2/4-1777;

(5) John Wilson; , 5/16-1779;

(6) James Wilson Jr., b, 5/16-1781;

(7) Esther Wilson; , b, 10/18-1783;

(8) William Wilson; , b, 6/11-1787, m, Mary Gaston, d, 1/15-'52.

(9) Jane Wilson..b, 8/28-.789.

James Wilson with his family removed from Franklin County to Ohio about 1797. The records of the Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church show that he gave up his pew in the church June 12-1797. He died on his farm near where Kingston now stands in Pickaway County Ohio and is buried in Chillicothe (Extract from a letter of H.W.Craven Seattle Wash. to F.C.S May 25- 1901.)

We find that at the time when the James Wilson family settled in Pickaway County Ohio there was no church organization near them. But in 1805 Rev. James Hoge while in that part of the county on business connected with some land in which he had an interest was invited to preach at a stand on Rattlesnake Creek near a big spring in what is now Madison Township. This is supposed to have been the preaching in the township. But on October 9- 1809 a church organization was effected and at the suggestion of John Wilson it was called Rocky Spring Church in memory of the Rocky Spring Church back in Pennsylvania. This Rev. James Hoge afterward became the pastor of the First

Presbyterian Church of Columbus Ohio where he served for forty-eight years.

We must remember that things were very primitive in that part of the state when the James Wilson family settled there. The first term of court was held May 16-1805 in a room in the log hotel or tavern as it was then called. A room only large enough to accomodate the judges, members of the bar, jury and with the parties to the trial. Spectators stood outside and listened through the cracks between the logs. The jury went out in the woods and sat on a log to debate on their virdict. Sessions of the Grand Jury were held in the top of some tall tree for privacy. At one of the early terms of the court three men were ordered by the judge to be incarcerated for a night. This order the sheriff attempted to execute by putting them in a log cabin but while he was fastening the door they all crawled out through the cracks between the logs. The prisoners considered it a good joke and made no effort to escape. But the sheriff was not to be outdone in this style, so he summoned a force and rearrested the men with little difficulty. Near-

by a man was digging a well which was about twelve feet deep. Into this the sheriff thrust his prisoners and covered the mouth of the well with a huge pile of rails. This was the first case of imprisonment in the county.

Chillicothe was laid out by General Massey in 1796 and the post office established 1799. The seat of the Government of the Northwest Territory in 1800 was removed by an act of Congress to this place from Cincinnatiwhere ithad been and the first Territorial Legislature was held in 1801. And on June 24-1802 Chillicothe was incorporated In November of that same year the first constitution of the state was framed. It took them but three weeks to make a good constitution.

At that time there was no doctor in the town or in the county either. The old women did all the doctoring and it is said that with their herb tea they seldom killed any body with it. The little sickness they did have was genuine. No lawyers lived in the county hence the terms of court were short. Preachers were scarce but the people were pius and the Sabbath observed better than

in this age of splendid churches, learned ministers; its huge Sunday editions of papers with their worldwide news; their myriads of autos; their open theaters and its plethora of all of luxury to delight the people.

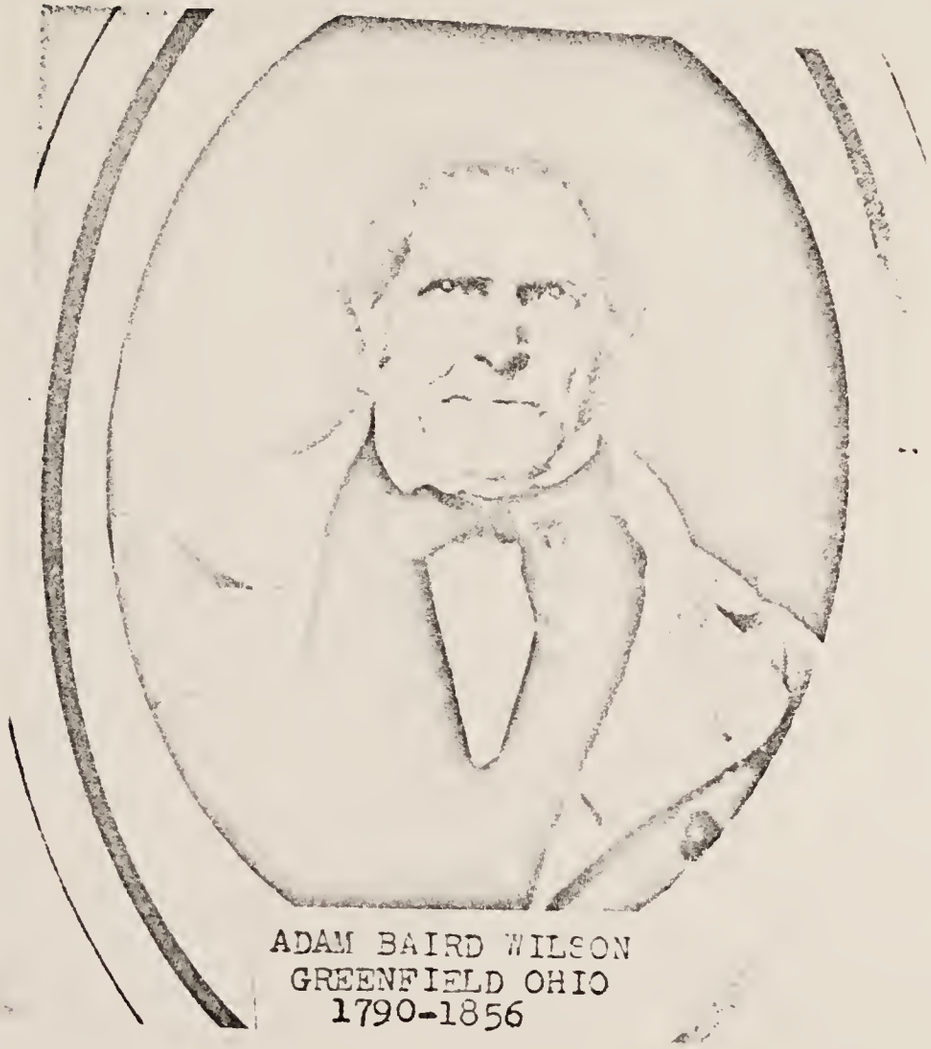
CHAPTER VIII

ADAM BAIRD WILSON OF GREENFIELD OHIO

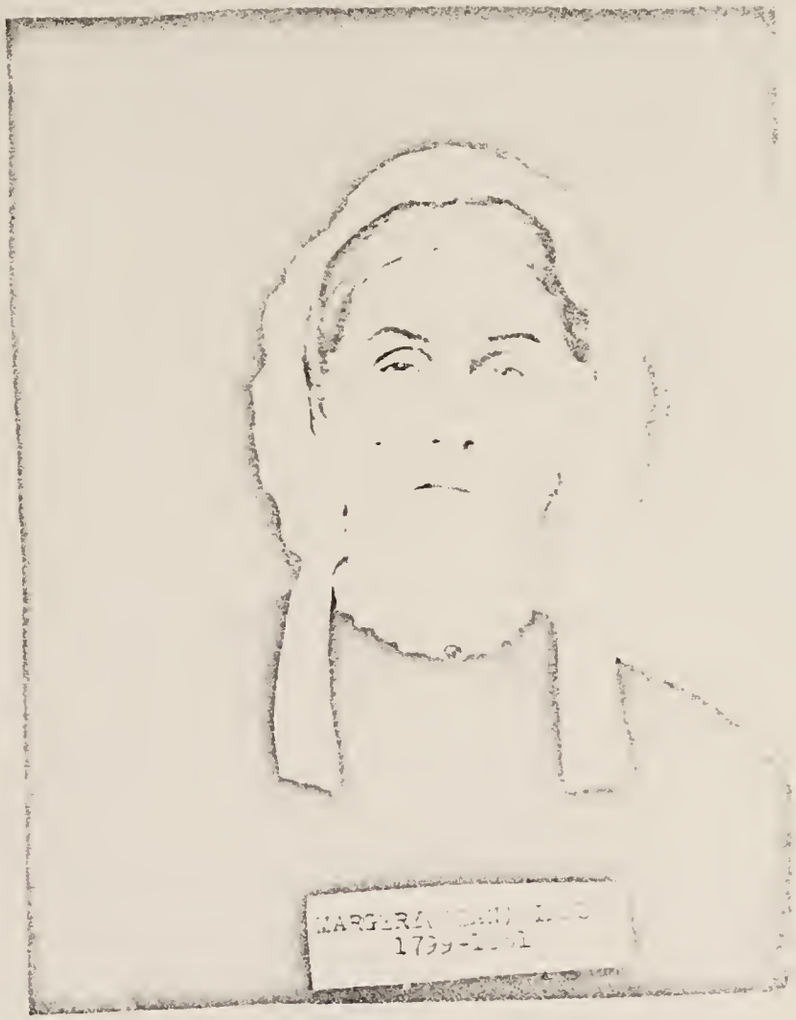
Adam B.Wilson born in the little log cabin home on the banks of Crowders Creek, the little stream that separates North and South Carolina in what was then Lincoln County; born at a time when when the abolition of slavery was fast becoming the paramount issue before the people. It was not possible for any one to occupy neutral ground on it. We do not know a great deal about his early education save that he obtained enough so that in after life he taught the village school for a time in Greenfield. When he was twenty-six he determined to leave the south and find a home in Ohio where his uncle, Dr. Robert G.Wilson had been living and preaching for more than ten years. Many others of his old friends had gone there and their letters gave glowing

aaccounts of conditions and business opportunities in the new state where public sentiment was more in accordance with his own ideas and so, during the summer of 1816 he saddled his horse and went over the mountains and across Tennessee and Kentucky to Highland County Ohio. The first settlers had come to Greenfield about the turn of the century. Many of them from the Carolinas but probably more of them from Pennsylvania and the east. But practically all of them believed strongly in the abolution of slavery. The place, the people and the outlook seemed good to him and he decided to cast in his lot with them. The village of Greenfield was laid out by a Duncan McArthur in 1800. The first houses, of course, were built of logs since there were no sawmills there then and vrey few wood-working tools of any kind ex- the axe. Hence these early settlers became very expert in its use. Even the coffins in which they buried their dead were made from boards split out and hewed with axes.

The country settled up rapidly and the first school was held in 1803. To the modern schoolboy of 1942 these schools and their equipment would seem very crude and meager indeed.



ADAM BAIRD WILSON
GREENFIELD OHIO
1790-1856


MARGERA
1799-

As for books, a small blue-backed Dilsworth Spelling book, Pike's Arithemetic, a piece of slate, a few sheets of coarse unruled paper, a little red potter's ware inkstand with ink made from Maple bark and a goose quill to be made into a pen by the school master was the standard equipment. However, the children obtained an education with it that fitted them for the practical everyday life they were to lead. There were no free schools in those days before 1845.

Among the other good laws they had in those early days was one permitting whipping for certain crimes. It is quite possible that the repeal of this law in 1815 was a mistake. In the village of Greenfield there was no whipping post erected so those to whom this rite was administered were bound to a big beech tree.

Among the first and perhaps the wisest things that Adam Wilson did was to marry Miss Margery Dean, the daughter of Abram and and Sarah(Stewart)Dean on the 23rd of January 1817; They had wanted Rev. Dr. Crothers to tie the nuptial knot but he was out of town and a big rain prevented his return since

there were no bridges a big rain and the swollen greek was running bank-full Dr. Crothers could not get home and so they had to have the Reverend Dickey read the marriage service for them. They began housekeeping on the farm of Wilson Stewart near the homestead that afterward became the property of E.F.Odell. At the close of the following year they purchased the farm a mile west of Greenfield where they lived and died. Soon after they were settled John Wilson III and several of his family from Crowders Creek came to Ohio to make it their home.

Adam Wilson was a good farmer but in addition to running his farm he taught a school during the winter months in the village as well administring the office of Justice of the Peace, This was between 1830 and 1840. He has been described as a short man of sturdy build and of unlimited energy with considerable ability in the things he undertook. Among the stories I cherish that my mother told me of her childhood and of Grandfather and his experiences as the Village Magistrate there lingers one of a big storm and the

creek was running bank-full and and no bridge to cross it a man and a woman appeared on one side and called across to Grandfather their desire to try matromony. They could not get across to him nor could he get over to them. However, this did not prevent the ceremony for he shouted the questions over to them on the other bank and their replies came back the same way. "You'll have to wait until the water goes down for your certificate." Grandfather told them "But You're married all the same." Another couple came who were hymenially inclined but had no money to pay the fee. And Grandfather, always sympathetic with those in distress, suggested; " Well, John, I'll tie the knot for you if you will split rails all day for me."

" Whar's yer maul an' wedges Squire?" the man replied with a grin. Another couple came who had an abundance of affection but of silver or gold they had none but such as they had they brought and paid the fee with a bushel of beans. But the case that took the cake, if not the whole bakery, was when Old Billy McKinney presented himself with a blushing woman and, much to Grandfather's surprise, asked to be

married for he knew the old fellow had a wife already.

" Why Billy, I didn't know your wife was dead, You are not allowed to have two, you know." the Justice of the Peace informed him.

" No she hain't dead, Squire." the old fellow drawled " But ye see I swapped thet one off." he admitted.

" Swapped her off?" exclaimed the astonished magistrate " What did you get in exchange?"

" Why, Squire, I swapped her fer a sow weth six pigs Somethin's bettern nothin'" he replied and turning to the woman at his side " an' this here womern really loves me, Squire, Don't yer Molly?" he asked for confirmation. And the woman, still blushing admilled it.

" Yes, you fool, you know I do."

But all this did not seem hardly ethical and Grandfather refused to be a party to the transaction. All this took place long,long before Reno became the popular place in which to arrange such matrimonial exchanges.

Grandfather was strongly anti-slavery in sentiment and an ardent promotor of the "under-ground railway" and

often escaping slaves would be secreted on his premises in daytime to be forwarded the next night further north toward Canada and freedom. Early one morning before it was light, a slave woman and her child were brought there to be secreted under the hay in his mow. During the day her former owners came to Grandfather's office for a warrant to search a neighbor's place where they were suspected of being in hiding. Of course he had to issue the paper according to the law as it then stood, but told the parties they were too late. This caused them to imagine that the slaves had passed through town without stopping and away they went as fast as their harses could go. The woman watching through a crack in the wall had seen them go. That evening the parties returned to search the town. Grandfather, to tease the woman, said to her: " Do you know that I could get five hundred dollars if I would tell your old master of your being here?" The woman looked at him with eyes wide in fear for a moment before replying ; " No Massa! yo sure belie yo looks ef yo do anyting like dat." Then he assured her that she need have no fear. He had no intention to do it

Grandfather was a great reader and a close observer of the events and the times. His opinions were the result of a careful study of things political and ethical and the trends in public sentiments. While his opinions were positive he was not dogmatic and was always able to give a reason for his conclusions. He was in active sympathy with every movement to better community life socially as well as religiously and educationally. He firmly believed in a richer, fuller and more abundant life for those on the farms. He was a farmer and had progressive ideas as to farm practices. He was not a passive personallity; rather inclined to be aggressive and tenacious of his convictions, Yet with it all he was not narrow in any sense of the term. He did not believe that the statesmen who wrote our Frderal Constitution contemplated that any group of our people should lead lives devoid of spiritual meaning. His canception of American Freedon did not include any group of our citizens being in bondage to any other group. He deemed human slavery the most degrading curse in the nation and threw the weight of his influence strongly

on the side of its abolition.

Grand father and Grand mother were among the charter members of the Frirt Presbyterian Church of Greenfield that was organized June 24-1820. It was their church home all their lives and they were greatly bound up in its welfare. And did all they could to advance its christian activities. They were regular in their attendance and gave freely to its support. At its altar were all their children christened in infancy. In the spring of 1857 their oldest son, Abram Franklin, died suddenly at McArthur Ohio while on his way home from college at Athens where he was preparing for the ministry to which they had dedicated him in infancy. The probable cause of his death was a ruptured apendix. Grandfather died November 12-1856 and is buried in the Greenfield cametry. Grandmother continued to live on in the old home for twenty-five yesrs longer until her death on October 4-1881. She spent a summer in our home at Rockford Illinios in 1869. So, I, a boy of eleven have a very clear remembrance of her as a large woman who smoked a clay pipe. Before her death she had read her bible through twenty-five

times. She was the last surviving member of the charter members of the church.

To Grandfather and Grandmother 12 children were born;

(1) Abram Franklin Wilson,b, 11/1-1817,d, 3/11-1837;

(2) John Carey Wilson,b, 7/16-1819,d, 13/8-1900;

(3) Dr.Jas Leighton Wilson,b,1/5-1821,d, 1/6-1899;

(4) Hannah Caroline Wilson,b, 8/5-1822,d, 9/29-1828;

(5) Sarah Amanda Wilson,b,1/31-1825,d, 6/2-1891;

(6) Ebenezer Gastin Wilson,b, 11/8-1826,d, 2/12-1894;

(7) Harriet Newell Wilson,b, 4/21-1828,d, 8/16-1829;

(8) Robert Stewart Wilson,b, 8/15-1830,d, 11/17-1863;

(9) Harriet Caroline Wilson,b,7/18-1832,d, 9/18-1903;

(10) Samuel Molton Wilson, b,5/2-1835,d, ---------

(11) Dr.William Harvie Wilson,b, 7/8-1837,d, 8/4-1899;

(12) Cyrus Franklin Wilson.b, 9/26-1839,d, 12/17-1912.

CHAPTER IX

THE DEANS AND STEWARTS

Intermarried with the Wilsons and Bairds were the Deans and Stewarts who also were of Scotch-Irish blood. They had emigrated from Newry in the North of Ireland in 1752 and settled in the Juniatta Valley in Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary War in which Lieutenant William Stewart was an officer in thecavalry. Atragic accident happened to him during the time he was in the service has been preserved in related story and seems worthy of note here. While on a leave of absence from the army to attend to matters at home while he was cleaning a large horse-pistol it was accidentally discharged. The ball passing through the body of his six-year-old son, William Jr. killing him instantly, then passed between the logs of the house, through an inch board, the back of a chair and lodged in the back of his wife inflicting a very painful but not fatal wound. Lieutenant Stewart had a family of eight children. The name of his wife is not remembered. The family lived at Thompsontown Pennsylvania the names of the children so far as known was;

(1) William Stewart Jr. who was killed in the accident;

(2) Wilson Stewart, who lived on PeePee Ridge Ohio later;

(3) Sarah Stewart,b,1/24-1766,d,7/31-1860,m, Abram Dean;

(4) Jane Stewart;

(5) Elizabeth Stewart;

There seems no record of the names of the other three.

SARAH STEWART[2]. (William[1]) the daughter of William Stewart[1] born January 2-1766 at Thompsontown Penna., died July 31-1860 at the home of her daughter Margery (Dean)Wilson at Greenfield Ohio, married Abram. Dean by whom she had eight children;

(1) Elizabeth Dean,b, 1792,d,3/7-1872,m, Matthew Simpson;

(2) James Dean, m, Eliza Dickey;

(3) John S.Dean,m, 1st, Hannah Baird; 2d Nancy Taylor;

(4) Catharine Dean,b,1794,d,10/10-1838,m, John Hill Baird;

(5) Margery Dean,b,3/27-1799,d,10/4-1881,m, Adam B.Wilson;

(6) Polly Dean,m, William Garrett,d, Iowa;

(7) Sarah Dean,m, John Garrett,brother of William

(8) William Dean, who died in infancy.

During the thirty years that followed the Revolution, England, still smarting under the loss of her colonies in America, fostered a guerrilla warfare by inciting the Indians on the frontier in America to prey on the settlers in a most inhuman manner. This she kept up until 1812 when she again undertook to recapture and subjugate the colonies. But all those who had fought under Washington were not dead yet nor had their sons forgotten what their fathers had suffered at Valley Forge and they rose up to defend what had been gained. After two years of hard fighting had given the British Army and Navy another beating,-- gave them to understand that Democratic America was well able to defend what they had won.

By the time this war came up the Wilsons, the Bairds, the Deans and the Stewarts from the Carolinas and Pennsylvania had many of them moved over into the rich valley of the Ohio River that, with the Mississippi River had become their outlet to the ocean and the markets of the old world. Busy as these settlers were with the work of opening up this great inland empire, yet when the call came for men to pro-

tect our northern border from invasion and our commerce on the high seas from unjust seizure and search, these settlers on the frontier left their work and willingly volunteered to do military duty. There was never any need for conscription to fill the ranks of regiments.

General Harrison's army to whom was assigned the job of protecting the northwestern frontier was made up of militia from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. It was in this army that our ancestors served. Opposing them were many French-Canadians but a vastly larger part were Indians under Chief Tecumseh but directed by General Proctor. It would seem that they expected the Indians more than the Whites to do do the most of the fighting in and around Detroit. The Britist troops were used further east. General Harrison finally invaded Canada and won a decisive victory in the battle along the Thames River and this seemed to end the war in that sector. The loss among the Indians was so great that Tecumseh became discouraged and after this made no effort to withstand the militia. After his death the militia from Ohio and Kentucky were not needed any

any more and disbanded. Among the militia from Brown County were James and John S.Dean, John H.Baird, Captain Abrahan Shepherd and Jacob Shepherd, my grandfather, He was mustered out at Sandusky Ohio and walked all the way back home to Red Oak.

ELIZABETH DEAN[3] (William[1]. Sarah[2].) the oldest daughter of Abram and Sarah(Stewart)Dean, born,---- married Matthew Simpson on March 9-1813. He died September 27-1858.

Children;

(1) Julian T.Simpson,b, 7/31-1814,d. 9/28- 1817;

(2) Sarah S.Simpson,b, 6/16-1816, m, Wm.McClure who d,1873;

(3) Margaret R.Simpson, b, 11/15-1818;

(4) Rebecca A Simpson,b,5/22-1821,d 4/24- 1894;

(5) Robert B.Simpson,b, 5/23-1824,.d, 12/31-1890;

(6) William W.Simpson.b, 6/3-1826,d, 3/13-1862;

(7) James D.Simpson.b, 10/7-1823 b,d, 10/8-1828.

REBECCA A.SIMPSON[4]. (William[1]. Sarah[2]. Elizabeth[3].) the third daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth(Dean) Simpson born

May 22-1821 and died April 24-1894, was the wife of Henry Hoover who died in 1847 in Richland County Ohio. To them two sons were born;

(1) Matthew Hoover:

(2) Samuel Hoover.

Both these men lived in Richland County Ohio.

ROBERT B.SIMPSON[4]. (William[1]. Sarah[2]. Elizabeth[3].) the son Matthew and Elizabeth(Dean)Simpson. born May 23-1824, married Miss Debora Thompson March 13-1848 who died June 14-1881. To them were born four sons and a daughter. whose names are not remembered.

WILLIAM W.SIMPSON[4]. (William[1]. Sarah[2]. Elizabeth[3].) the son of Matthew and Elizabeth(Dean)Simpson, born June 3-1826 and married on October 6-1859 to Miss Mary E.Jeffries and they had two sons,(Names not known) He was in the Union Army and died near Martinsburg West Virginia on March 15-1862.

MARGARET R.SIMPSON , the daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth

(Dean)Simpson, born November 15-1818, never married and in 1895 was still living with her nephew --- Hoover on Richland County Ohio.

JAMES DEAN[3]. (William[1]. Sarah[2].) the son of Abram and Sarah (Stuart)Dean, was born in Pennsylvania it is supposed and afterwards lived in Ohio. He married Eliza Dickey and had a family of seven children;

(1) Parthenia Dean;

(2) Austin Dean;

(3) Stewart Dean;

(4) Margaret Mary Dean;

(5) James Dean Jr.;

(6) Annie Dean,

(7) Jennie Dean.

JOHN STUART DEAN[3]. (William[1]. Sarah[2].) the son of Abram and Sarah (Stuart) Dean born in Pennsylvania, (it is supposd) August 9-1797 and died December 21-1872. He married Miss Hannah Baird who was born August 16-1797 and died April 19-

1828. Their children were;

(1) Abram S.Dean,b, 1/9-1829,d,1/25-1859;

(2) James Harper Dean b,4/23-1822,d, 8/14-1850;

(3) Sarah Jane Dean,b, 2/23-1827, d, 2/19-1896:

After the death of his wife John S.Dean married Nancy Taylor by whom he had five children.

(4) Milton Dean;

(5) Caroline Dean;

(6) Mary Dean;

(7) Elizabeth Dean;

(8) Annie Dean.

John S.Dean was a farmer living near Greenfield Ohio who in the early days before railroads used to drive his livestock on foot over the mountains to a market at Baltimore Maryland. During the second war with England he, with his brother James were in the Ohio militia under Gen. Harrison and fought in the campaign around the Great Lakes and Detroit. The family were Presbyterians of the strictest sort. As the country around them settled up and new homes were needed, they with many other friends in 1847

five families of Deans, Finches, Garretts and others left Ross County Ohio bound for Iowa seeking new locations. There were no railroads so they traveled in a caravan of covered wagons. It was about November first and the five hundred mile drive was quite an undertaking when they considered that they must build themselves log cabins for the winter at Fort Des Moines, their destination. But they were not afraid and did not travel on Sundays, but rested up their teams. Other parties from the same locality who feared the coming of winter pushed their teams and drove Sundays as well. The Deans and their friends arrived at Fort Des Moines several days before the others with their teams in fine condition, while the others had their teams worn out and badly fagged. John S.Dean built the first mill in Des Moines and operated it for many years. The First Presbyterian Church of Des Moines was organized in 1848 in John S.Dean's log house and he and his family were among the charter members of it. When the church celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding only three of those members were still living; James Harper Finch, Anna Dean and Mrs Margaret Garrett-

Murry of Painsville Ohio.

CATHARINE DEAN[2]. (William[1]. Sarah[2].) the daughter of Abram and Sarah (Stewart) Dean was the first wife of John Hill Baird and lived in Brown County Ohio near Georgetown. where their eleven children were born;

(1) Abram Lawson Baird, b 12/3-1818, d 12/21-1818;

(2) John Wilson Baird, b. 5/4-1820, d, /26-1851;

(3) Sarah Jane Baird, b, 1/20-1822, d, 12/28-1900;

(4) Ann Eliza Baird. b. 12/30-1823, d. 9/6-1841;

(5) Isabella Alvira Baird, b, 10/26-1825. d, 1/5-1854

(6) Harriet Newell Baird, b, 8/31-1827, d, 10/22-1857;

(7) James Patterson Baird. b, 10/2-1829. d, 7/14-1853;

(8) Cyrus Milton Baird, b, 11/24-1831, d, 10/21-1853;

(9) Harvey Scott Biard, b, 10/22-1833, d, 12/12-1906;

(10) Amzi Erwin Baird, b, 12/19-1835;

(11) Franklin Josiah Baird. b, 5/14-1838, d, 6/26-1895.

After the death of his wife in 1838 John Hill Baird married Miss Margaret Carrett on January 9-1840. and the issue from this marriage was five children;

(12) Margaret Lucinda Baird, b, 10/1840, d, 1/-- 1936;

SARAH JANE(DEAN)FINCH

(13) Julia Ann Baird.b, 11/12-1842, d, 10/24- 1923;

(14) William Garrett Baird,b, 3/26-1846,d, 7/14-1903;

(15) Emma L.Baird,b, 3/8-1849, , 12/22-1931;

(16) Mary Amanda Baird,b, 5/2-1853,d, 12/10-1906.

POLLY DEAN[3]. (William[1]. Sarah[2].) the daughter of Abram and Sarah (Stewart)Dean, became the wife of William Garrett. They were among those who came out from Ohio in 1846 and settled in Polk County Iowa where they raised a family of eight children, Their names, so far as known, were;

(1) Lyle Garrett;

(2) Stewart Garrett;

(3) Austin Garrett;

(4) Alvina Garrett·

(5) Amanda Garrett;

SARAH DEAN[3]. (William[1]. Sarah[2]). the daughter of Abram and Sarah (Stewart)Dean was born in Ohio and became the wife of John Garrett a brother of William's and they too settled in Polk County. Their eight children were;

1) Ross Garrett,

2) Lucinda Garrett;

3) Franklin Garrett:

4) Lavina Garrett;

5) Scott Garrett;

6) Margery Garrett;

7) Carey Garrett;

8) Newton Garrett.

SARAH JANE DEAN[4].(William[1]. Sarah[2]. John S[3].) the daughter of John S. and Hannah(Baird)Dean, born at Greenfield C. February 3-1827. and married James Harper Finch who was bborn January 1-1822 , married May 26- 1846

Children;

(1) Martha R.Finch,b, 4/9-1847,d, 3/6-1928:

(2) Isaac Stuart Finch,b. 10/17-1848, d, 7/18-1909;

(3) Hannah C.Finch,b, 8/20-1850,

(4) Lucy M.Finch,b, Twins d, 10/8-1870;

(5) John Dean Finch,b, 9/3-1852;

(6) James Harvey Finch,b, 2/22-1855,

(7) Abram Finch ;,b7/24-1858;

(8) Minnie Finch,b, 12/17-1860;,d, 9/16-1862;

(9) Sarah Ellen Finch,b,4/15-1863, m, Jas.Wilkins 4/18-1883;

(10) Jennie Baird Finch,b, 10/2-1867,d,d, 12/9-1940, married James B.Willis Detroit Mch.

SARAH ELLEN (FINCH) WILKINS[5] (William[1]. Sarah[2]. John S[3]. Sarah Jane[4].) the daughter of James H.and Sarah Jane(Dean) Finch. born near Des Moines Iowa April 15-1863 and married James Wilkins April 18-1883 who died April 4-1935.

Children;

(1) Merlin O.Wilkins,b, 1/14-1884 in Polk County Iowa;

(2) James Resin Wilkins, b, 12/25-1886.

Mrs. Wilkins is now (1942) the last surviving member of the James Harper Finch family and now living with her son James Resin Wilkins at Walnut Kansas.

~~For ten years after their marriage Mr and Mrs Wilkins~~ lived near Des moines and then moved to Afton Iowa ten miles east of Creston. Then spent eight years later went to Laclede Mo. for eight years and in 1908 moved to Walnut Kan.

WILSON-BAIRD HISTORY

CHAPTER X

JOHN HILL BAIRD

JOHN HILL BAIRD[4]. (William[1]. John I[2]. John II[3].) the son of John and Jane(Hill)Baird, born on Catawba Creek about fifteen miles from the Kings Mountain battlefield. on June 12-1792 and died in Illinois on March 22-1862. He went to Illinois with his father's family in 1811 and the next year he with his future brothers-in-law James and John Dean were in the Ohio militia from Brown County, in the second war with Great Brittan serving under General Harrison. They were in the battles around Detroit and in the invasion of Canada; was in the battle along the Thames River and after the victory there they were mustered out of service at Sandusky and walked back to Brown County. Here he purchased a farm of 140 acres of heavily timbered but fertile land two and a half miles east of Georgetown adjoining the farm of Jesse Grant the father of Gen. U.S.Grant of illustrious fame. In 1817 he married Miss Catharine Dean the oldest daughter li Abram and Sarah (Stewart)Dean who came originally from Pennsylvania. To clear the timber from this land and put it under the plow was not

John Hill Baird, Hennepin Ills.

an easy task and might have discouraged a less industrious man than John Hill Baird, but during the thirtyfive that he lived on it he not only did this but he built a comfortable home for his rapidly increasing family and otherwise improved the property and became a substancial man of affairs in the community. Many of his neighbors, like himself, come from the south on account of the slavery agitation and thus found a congenial church home in the Red Oak Presbyterian Church then under the ministerial care of Rev. James Gilliland who had come from the same community in Carolina.

Their neighbor, Jesse Grant was not only a farmer but had a tanyard and was the neighborhood shoemaker as well. In fact, many of the shoes the Baird family wore were made by Neighbor Grant. Baird's oldest daughter, Sarah Jane, was a classmate in school with the illustricus Ulyses S. as they were nearly the same age, He was not considered as good a student as he became a fighter later on.

After the birth of their eleventh child the mother Catharine died. and the care of the household and this baby brother fell upon Sarah Jane at that time a well grown sturdy girl

who efficiently took over the burden until such a time as as her father could find another wife to care for his motherless family. In those days as well as in these the farm home without a mother carries on under a serious handicap. And this father wished for his children the best opportunities possible to develope strong christian characters. His second wife, Miss Margaret Garrett, proved to be a most excellent helpmate in every way and things ran smoothly in in the busy household. In those days there were, as yet, no free schools and the children must attend a subscription school when they could be spared from the work. But in the home and on the farm their education was along very practical lines eminently fitted to make them homest industrious citizens.

As his family increased in size John Baird realized his need for more land,-- more room for his family. In 1846 he sold the Ohio farm and loading his household goods, the family and their farming tools into two large wagons each drawn by a four-horse team and started on that long four-hundred-mile trip to the Illinois country. The father

drove the first wagon whils Scott, his olders son and not quite thirteen, drove the second. The cattle followed behind driven by Amzi eleven and Frank, nine turn about, We may well imagine it was a slow trip for them all especially those little lads "hoofing it" behind those straying cattle.

When they reached Putnam County Illinois Baird purchased " Three 80s" to use a local unit of measure, for farming purposes. But he had always lived in a timber country and highly valued the timber lands. So he bought some more land with timber on it near where his brother-in-law, Nelson Shepherd, lived who had married his youngest sister. This he felt sure would always be valuable to raise fencing on. At this time there were no laws in Illinois requireing the owners of livestock to keep them confined under a fence. The farmer had to fence his crops. However much Baird admired the timber land he built his house out on the prairie for he was not going to spend any more time clearing farms out on the timber. Not with all that good prairie where all he had to do was turn over the sod and put in the crop. And yet all the time he could spare from his crop was spent in making

rails to fence his prairie lands. Oh, Abe Lincoln wasn't the only fellow in the state who split rails. It was a big job but Baird stuck to it until he had all his land under a a ten-rail "Stake and rider" fence. When we think of the enormous amount of the hardest kind of work this took we can realize the snap the modern farmer of 1942 has when he puts up a single wire charged with a six volt battery on stakes in the ground 30 feet apart and call it a fence because it does the same service the rails did.

In this home John Hill Baird lived until his death March 22-1862. His wife, Margaret died in 1855 and both are buried in the Union Grove Cemetry. The following letter from his daughter, Mrs. Julia Ann King of Red Oak Ohio dated May 29-1880 to her niece Mrs. Sarah Jane Finch of East Des Moines, Iowa, is of interest. The origional letter that has been preserved in an old family bible for more than 50 years by Mrs. Sarah Ellen (Finch) Wilkins the daughter of Sarah Jane Finch, lies before me.

" Mr. John Baird received your letter in due time. He is no relation to your mother but had known your mother's people. He sent your letter to me. I was your uncle Amzi's wife. He died in 1837, thirty-four years old. I married William King and we live on the farm your father owned eight miles north of Ripley. Polly Shepherd and I are the only ones now living. Polly youngest of the family. I never saw your mother who was married and gone to Ross County before I knew the family. Uncles John and Harvey Baird moved to Illinois where they died very old. They and their wives are all dead. Your aunt Ibby McCoy and your aunt Jane McCoy went to Illinois where they died very old. Polly Shepherd is still living and would be glad to hear from you. She lived with your father when you were small. I was at your father's house when your stepmother's first child was a baby and you just large enough to take care of it. Aunt Betsey Shepherd and her family went to Lawrence (Kansas). You have many cousins scattered all over the west but mostly in Illinois and Lawrence. Harvey Baird had two daughters living in Piper City Livingston County Illinois, Mary

Jane Martin and Lizzie Spears. Phoebe went to Kansas (?) Amzi had four children. One died at eight months and one six years. His oldest daughter married and left three children. Her oldest lived until she was eight. Her husband's name was Kirkade Hopkins. He raised his children. The youngest daughter married but died soon after leaving a son three months old. A son and a daughter are living with their father who married again. Their Post Office Address is Oswego, Kendall County, Illinois. Several of the McCoys live in Illinois, a son in Kansas. Your uncle Amzi's youngest son, Samuel M.Baird, is forty and has a son, Amzi. They live at Paxton, Ford County, Illinois, Box 24. I think your grandmother's name was Jane Gilliland. They came from North Carolina and settled in Brown County Ohio near Ripley.

I am seventy-two and have three children at home. The youngest one is married and has a daughter two years old. Our son is David Ross King. Our oldest daughter is Harriet Ann King. The youngest daughter is Eleanor was King but now is Williamson. Your Aunt.

Julia A.King, Red Oak, Brown County Ohio.

CHAPTER XI

AMZI BAIRD

The sixth son of John Hill Baird and Catharine Dean they named Amzi Edwin. Born in the home at Georgetown Ohio, Dec. 19-1835 and died in Independance Missouri March 12/1917. On March 3-1861 he married Miss Margaret Elizabeth Dysart the eldest daughter of Archibald P.Dysart of Putnam County Ills. To them came the following children;

(1) Leslie F.Baird,b, Illinois. d. Kansas City Mo.;
(2) William S.Baird; b, "
(3) Frank D.Baird, b, Missouri;
(4) Leola Baird,b, "
(5) Archie Baird, b, "
(6) Ida May Baird,b, "
(7) Carl J.Baird,b, "

When Amzi Baird was eleven his father sold his farm at Georgetown and went to Putnam County Illinois to live. The only available transportation in those days before railroads was by those picturesque Cannestoga wagons that afterward were called "Prairie Schoners" and became a familiar sight

on the roads as well as an important factor in the settlement of the Great West. In the long 400-mile trip out to the new home in Illinois it fell to the lot of Amzi and his younger brother Farak who was but nine, to trail the cattle behind the two wagons. It was a big job but these boys were plucky and stuck it out bravely. And in later years did their full share in opening up the new farm there. There was not much time for schooling except for a few months in mid winter. Those were lively times on the great prairies. The war was coming up; Lincoln and Douglas were debating the slavery questions; political excitement ran high and the Bairds were strongly in favor of abolition and did not hesitate to tell the world.

Amzi stayed on the farm with his father until he became of age and then rented land and farmed for himself. When he was twenty-six he married and in 1856 the family moved out to Missouri and bought a farm 35 miles south-east of Kansas City. This had formerly been the home of an old slave-holder. On it was a large two-story log house house built in southern style about 40

rods back from the road but convenient to the cabins of his slaves. This land was very fertile and Amzi an excellent farmer as well as a careful business man and It was not long until he was able to build a comfortable house , modern for the times, in which the family lived for the thirty-six years they occupied it. During these years he made money, used up-to-date methods and was regarded as an outstanding citizen in the community. In 1902 he retired from active work, sold his farm and bought a residence in Independance Missouri east of Kansas City where he held some lands outside the corporation. Here he lived until his death on March 11-1917. His wife passed away a few years before him.

Amzi Baird was a fine example of the sturdy American farmer who have been the backbone of rural life in the open country. He was an independant thinker who kept abreast of the times; a republican in politics and able to give a reason at any time for his belief in the principles of the party. The family affiliated with the Presbyterian Churck like his Scotch ancestors and he

he was a member of the board of Ruling Elders in the Church at Independance at the time of his death.

Of his children living in 1942 there is Archie of Sterling Colorado; Carl J. of Independance; Ida May is the wife of Prince Compton of Los Angeles California; William S. died in 1928 unmarried; Frank D. died March 13-1938 in Colorado leaving a wife and six children; Leslie E. died a few days later and Leola died October 3-1938 at Independance unmarried.

Leslie Baird had been a resident of Kansas City ever since becoming of age. For several years he was the head bookkeeper at the Union Stockyards and later became a junior member of F.J.Baird & Company, realestate dealers in Kansas City. At his death he left a son, Leslie Baird Jr., now an editor of a newspaper in California

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CHAPTER X

HEAVEY SCOTT BAIRD

This man was better known as Scott Baird the ninth child of John Hill Baird and at the time the family left

Ohio to move to Illinois he was not yet thirteen, In fact his birthday came while he was driving the big four-horse team on the second wagon of their moving caravan. I think we may assume that Scott may have felt quite important riding the wheelhorse and guiding the team with a "Jerkline" and lustily calling out "Gee or Haw" to them. I wonder how many college boys of today-- even those on the football team-- could have turned the trick any better than did this little lad. No doubt he and the two little brothers trailing the cattle behind the wagons often grew tired but the lure of seeing the new things on before was ever with them and I'm sure they enjoyed the trip.

For ten years Scott helped his father on the new farm in Putnam County and when he was twentythree he married Miss Mary A. Ewing a twenty-year-old lassie and rented one of his father's farms in 1856 and started on their own. Prospects were good and they were happy. On June 27-1857 their first baby came and was promptly named William Frank Baird. They continued to live on this rented farm two years when John Hill Baird gave them money enou

to make a partial payment on an eighty acre farm a mile and a half south of Granville. On this they lived until the autumn of 1863. During this time two more little boys appeared on the scene who were named, Alfred Edwin and Harvey Lyle Baird.

During the Buchanan Administration there came to the nation a devastating depression that was especially hard on the farmers and particularly so on those of the newer west whose farms were not yet paid for. The Government its self was borrowing money at 11% and no farmer could afford to pay such a rate. Their grain brought but little; corn was a slow sale at 14 cents; hogs reached an all time low of 2 cents a pound. Things looked pretty blue for Scott who could see no way to pay the interest or keep up his payments on his loan became discouraged with the outlook for the future and sold the farm. Loading his family and household goods on two wagons went out to Blackhawk County Iowa to try a new location. There he sold one team and wagon, bought two cows and built a two-roomed house on an eighty acre farm he bought; built a stable for

his team and the cows, dug a well and secured feed and fuel to carry them through the winter. The winter of 1864/5 was one long to be remembered. The snow came early and was very deep with intense cold. One bad blizzard followed another in which it was not safe for one to be out for fear of being lost. There were instances of men and livestock freezing to death. Scott and his family were kept closely in doors all winter long. Homesick lonely and discouraged fearing they had made a mistake when a prospective purchaser came along in the spring they sold the farm. The family went back to Putnam County by rail while Scott drove the team and wagon back as soon as the roads became passable.

His next venture in land was a forty acre tract five miles south of Greenville with no buildings on it. This he rented to others for three years while he,himself rented a farm of his brother-in-law, Robert Patten, two miles east of Florid. The Patten family were moving into the village of Hennepin for better school privileges for their daughters. It was on the Patten farm his fourth son, Charles S.Baird wa

born June 25-1865. Crops and prices were good and while they remained on this farm they made money enough to enable them to build a story and a half house, a granary and stables for stock on their own land and in 1867 they moved there to live. The boys were now large enough to help with the farm work and Scott rented more land from a near neighbor. As the family increased and addition to the house was built and another forty of land was bought. This was their home until 1879. By this time the land around them was closely settled up and they needed more land,-- more room for their growing family. The call of the great west was beckoning with an alluting smile for them to come and possess it.

"Westward the star of the empire takes its way;
Town lots are staked for sale above old Indian Graves.
In the grass at our feet we see the first sobbing wave
Wehere soon, ah soon.. shall roll a human sea."

Much as they hated to leave the pleasant old neighborhood with its sacred memories, the friends and relatives who had meant so much in their lives, yet it seemed a good business move to make and they sold the Illinois farm in 1879 and went out to Barton County Kansas and bought a good quar-

ter section farm that became their home until his death in December 12-1906. His wife three years younger, died December 12-1912. They are buried just back of the Famous Pawnee Rock in the Cemetry and a monument marks their resting place. For a full half a century they had lived loved and labored together in bringing up a family who are a credit to them them and the communities in which they had lived.

To complete the family record of Scott Baird and wife; Their fifth son, James A.Baird was born September 29-1867; Their only daughter, Maud Baird, was born September 14-1872; After moving to Kansas their sixth son, Ray Baird, was born August 24- 1880. When Scott Baird's father, John H.Baird came to Illinois be brought a letter of dismissal from the Presbyterian Church at Red Oak Ohio which he promptly presented to the church at Union Grove and became active in its work and services. The church at that time was prosperous and exerted a power for good in moulding the social, educational and religious thought and sentiment of the community. But later other churches were established in the villages of Hennepin and Granville and attracted their

members and the strictly rural church at Union Grove seemed to have outlived its usefulness and finally was closed. And now (1942) the historic building has been partly dismantled, Its roof with the floors, the doors and windows gone their remains but three of the walls standing. The pews that were made of walnut locally cut I'm told, disappeared long ago. The churchyard and cemetry where sleep so many of the early pioneers who worshipped here is in a sadly neglected condition to remind the passerby of the influence it once exerted and what it stood for.

When Scott Baird purchased the farm south of Granville he and his wife became members of the Congregational Church at Granville Village. By precept and example they sought to bring up their children in the fear of the Lord to be truthful honest citizens. In 1940 all their children, except Alfred Edwin, were still living. The oldest, William Frank, 83; the youngest, Ray, 60. Their daughter, Maud, now a widow, lives in Wichita Kansas; Ray lives in Dodge City

Kansas. All the rest of the sons live in Oklahoma.

Scott Baird lived out in his life the religion he professed. His host of friends knew he was absolutely honest, clean morally and never used profanity. He was of an unsuspicious nature and often imposed on and cheated in business by unscrupulous men. Altho' of an impulsive temperment yet he never attempted to "get even" by dishonest means or advantage over those who had abused his confidence. "Two wrongs do not make one right." he often told his sons. He never allowed the unpleasant things of life to rob him of his faith in God's goodness and protecting care over his children. So ended the life of this man who believed there were better things in life to strive for than the accumulation of money and the world is the richer for his having lived in it. He was a careful cautious farmer yet used modern farm practice and left his land richer and in a more fertile condition than when he took it.

When the glory of fame evaporates and the gold

has lost its glitter and the purple twilight of life's evening comes what better tribute can we pay to any man's memory than to say he had lived an honest upright life and was a friend to his fellow man in his house by the side of the road where the race of men go by?

CHAPTER XII

MARGARET LUCINDA BAIRD and MARY AMANDA BAIRD

Margaret Lucinda Baird, familiarly known as Lou Baird, the daughter of John H. and Margaret (Garrett) Baird was born October 1-1840 in Brown County Ohio and died at Hebron Thayer County Nebraska in 1936. She was married in 1865 in Putnam County Illinois. to Captain James C.Pluss, a veteran of the Civil War. Her line of descent reads; (William[1]. John I[2]. John II[3]. John III[4].) Their family was;

(1) May Pluss, b, Putnam Co.;

(2) Myrtle Pluss,b, Putnam Co.;

(3) Kate Pluss,b, in Nebraska; A widow lives Lincoln Neb;

(4)) Eva Pluss,b, Neb. d, -- Taught 25 yrs Los Angeles;

MRS ?LOU(BAIRD)PLUSS

Mrs Bertha Pluss

Hebron Nebraska

Captain Pluss , Nebr.

(5) Kate Pluss, b, Neb, m, a doctor and lives in Texas;
(6) Bertha Pluss, b, Neb, now lives in Hebron (Now a widow unmarried

After the death of her husband Lou Baird made her home with her daughter at Hebron. After she and Captain Pluss were married they rented a farm near Florid until January 1-1870. Prices of land in Putnam County seemed to high for them to buy land there The Captain's brother-in-law W. Bart Odell, had been living in Nebraska and sent back glowing accounts of the wonderfully fertile soil there and the cheap Government land to be had for filing a homestead claim or a free soldier's claim. These were the days when the tide of emigration was now settling up these fertile prairies. The Captain went out to investigate land while it was not a land flowing with milk and honey yet the prospect seemed good and he took the family out there. This was before the County of Thayer was organized. Buffalos were still to be seen occasionally. For ten years they lived in a one-roomed log house with a large attic. In 1880 obtaining financial assistance from Thomas Hastings, (for whom the

City of Hastings Nebraska was named,) and built one of the finest modern homes in the country in which they lived until the children were grown when he retired from active work and moved into Hebron, the Countyseat to live.

Soon after their settling in Nebraska the County of Thayer was organized and Captain Pluss was elected Crairman of the first board of County Commissioners. A position he held until his death.

MARY AMANDA BAIRD.[5] (William[1] John.[2] John II[3]. John H[4].) the youngest daughter of John H. and Margaret (Garrett) Baird, his second wife, and his sixteenth child was born in Putnam County Illinois May 21-1855 and died in Chicago December 10-1906. Her mother died when she was but two and a half years old and her father died seven years later. Aunt Polly Shepherd, her father's youngest sister, (Good motherly soul) provided a home and cared for this motherless child until her older sister, Lucinda, Lucinda, married Capta in Pluss and then made her home with them. In

MRS. MARY AMANDA (BAIRD) HASTINGS

1873 she married Thomas Hastings of Chicago. To them two daughters were corn;

(1) Florence Hastings, b, 1878, m, Mr Breathout and lives in New York City;

(2) Louise Hastings, b, 1880, m, Mr. Londan and now lives in Boston Mass.

Prior to her marriage Mary Baird taught school in Nebraska and thus met Mr Hastings then a civil engineer helping to build the St. Joe and Grand Island railroad. He did not tell her until after their marriage that he was an influencial Stockholder in the road. She had supposed him only an engineer working on a salary.

In the fall of 1873, Will F.Baird, traveling by team and wagon from Fort Dodge Iowa to Great Bend Kansas, the weather being fine camped out in the open only stopping in towns along the way to buy provisions. At a small town in Nebraska the storekeeper eyeing him inquired:

" Say! Isn't your name Baird?"

" Yes," admitted Bairs " But why do you ask?"

" Don't you have a sister whose maiden name is Baird?"

the man questioned "Amanda Baird." But Baird shook his head. " My sister is but six and her name is Maude." Baird informed him.

"Well Sir, we had a school teacher here a few years ago who strongly resembles you and her name was Mary Baird. I surely thought you must be her brother." Baird smiled. "That was my father's youngest sister." he explained.

CHAPTER XIII

FRANK J.BAIRD

He was christened Josiah Franklin Baird, but he took a fancy to change the name to Frank J.Baird and this was what he was familiarly called in the business world. He was the eleventh child of John Hill Baird and Catharine Dean and born in the old home east of Georgetown Ohio on May 14-1838. His mother died when he was but two and a half years old and his father married Margaret Garrett who proved a most excellent step-mother to his children. In 1846 the family moved to Illinois to establish the new home.

F.J.BAIRD KANSAS CITY MO.

The Bairds were of Scotch Presbyterian stock who believed in bringing up their children in the way they should go. Not only in religious matters only but also in the habits of industry, thrift and the wise use of the time. To them idleness was an inexcusable crime. Frank, like the rest of them, was early taught that he had an individual part in forwarding the welfare of the family according to his ability. Not only was he faithful in this regard but he soon discovered that the more education he acquired the easier it would be for him to reach the position in life he proposed to occupy. The practice of law attracted him and he determined to fit himself for the work. I quote from a letter to his nephew, written in later life, to W.F.Baird;

"With a hundred and twenty-one dollars in my pocket I started to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, to obtain the education that would give me the start I was bound to have. To suppliment my cash I sawed wood, rang bells, swept floors, and did many other things to help out. Believe me, boy! it was no snap. Sometimes it went

against the grain,-- stung my pride. But it was a good thing for me and now I realize it, for it taught me to depend on myself for the things I wanted ****"

He was only part way through his legal course when the great Civil war broke out. He, like the great majority of the farm boys of the North was thoroughly loyal and patriotic to the core and did not want to be drafted for service but dropped his books and hastened home to enlist in the 138th Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was made First Lieutenant of his company. He served to the end of the war and when mustered out of service returned to Ann Arbor to finish his law course and was graduated with honors and admitted to the bar in 1866. During the time of his army service he had been in and through a straggling frontier town called Kansas City and was impressed with its location. He realized that now the war was over the great west would soon be settling up with people wanting homes. That Kansas City would be one of the gateways this central section and become an important place. The great Transcontinental Rail-

roads were pushing out toward the Pacific coast; soldiers were taking up claims on the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska. The government was aiding the settling by giving homestead and tree-planting claims or pre-emption rights to all who wanted homes. The railroads to whom the government had given immense tracts of good farming lands were offering these to prospective set settlers at low prices and on long time. A land-hungry people were thronging into this western country. Long strings of canvas-topped wagons loaded with settlers and their farming equipment were to be seen on all roads bound for this land of free farms. It was the era of the greatest land boom ever seen in America.

To Frank Baird there seemed every indication that Kansas City would have a phenominal growth and become a great city. And to those who got in "on the ground floor" there was the opportunity,---golden opportunity to acquire wealth power and distinction. With his diploma to practice law in his pocket he hastened out there and opened an office. Lady Luck smiled on him from the

the start and he soon had all the law business he could care for. Baird was a genial fellow who made friends easily and attracted to himself the better class of young men who had similar lofty aims. He made money during those first years in this rapidly growing city, yes more money than he had dreamed of. His faith in the city's future growth grew stronger and he began to invest his savings in realestate carefully selected thus laying the foundation for the fortune that later was to be his.. He soon became known not only as an able attorney but as safe sane business man whose judgement was to be depended on. He was thoroughly honest and the financiers who were looking for safe investments placed a lot of confidence in his judgements and were willing to back whatever he advised. He became a power in the business world of the city.

In 1870 he married Miss Sadie M.Hughs a relative of the Clay Family so long prominent in Kentucky's political life in the anti-bellum days. Her father went broken as the Civil War liberated his slaves and his daughter,

who had never been taught to work was thrown on her own resources. She had been highly educated and in looking for a place to teach went out to Kansas City and obtained a place in the city's school system which she successfully filled for several years. It was her brave acceptance of fate's handicap and her skilful overcoming of it as well as her charming personallity that attracted the attention of this rising young attorney and led to a friendship that ended in marriage. Two daughters were born to them;

(1) Blanche Baird[6]. Married Ralph Seymour the inventor of the double folding printing press. She had no children, died 1901 buried in Fairmount Cemetry beside her parents.

(2) Myrtle Baird[6], married John Chisholm. Neither of them lived very long although she left a son whereabouts are now unknown.

Frank J.Baird died June 26-1895 and his wife two years later. Both buried in Fairmount Cemetry. His

death came suddenly after but a few days sickness from an old malady contracted during his army life and was a great shock to his friends and associates many of whom had not known of his sickness until he was gone.

Both he and his wife had been active members of The Second Presbyterian Church of long standing. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion; the Southwestern Alumni of Michigan University; Kansas City State Bank; Kansas City Grand Army Post and many other civic organizations.

His funeral held from his late residence, 1742 Jefferson Street was largely attended. More than 200 business men marched in a body in the procession that bore him to the Cemetry, as a token of respect for the man who for thirty years had been an outstanding citizen and leader in every movement to promote the interest of the city.

He was largely responsible for the Adams Family and other Capitalists investing in Kansas City real - estate. Also in the building of the Union Pacific R.R.

and the Hannibal Bridge. He was a liberal contributor to the Kansas City Public Libraries and Reading Rooms, and to every movement to ameliorate the condition of the needy. The many hospitals of the city were especial objects of his beneficence. He had a high appreciation of the beautiful in Art and while in Europe purchased many pieces of sculpture by the great masters and donated them to the city " I owe a debt of gratitude" he told his nephew " for my success in business to the Almighty and feel that I shall be held responsible to him for the manner in which I use it."

At the time of his death he owned the Baird Office Building at Sixth and Wyandotte Streets that houses nearly a hundred business offices. At that time it was the largest business building in the city. He was a man of plain tasted; fond of the good things of life a believer in things ethical and very approachable.

He arose from the ranks and made an honest fortune unaided and left the record clean and was respected by all.

WILSON-BAIRD HISTORY

CHAPTER XIV

WILLIAM FRANK BAIRD

Will F.Baird, as he was commonly called, was the oldest son of Scott and Mary(Ewing)Baird and born June 21-1857 on a farm belonging to his grandfather, John H.Baird, a few miles south of Hennepin Ills. Those were the days when there was plenty of work on the farm for boys as soon as they were big enough to do it and he had his share and rather liked it although it did not leave him as much time for school as he would like to have had. Like the rest of the country boys who were never sure of more than three months schooling in the winter.

In those early days little of the farm machinery had any seat on it for the operator's use, and Will followed the team on a walking plow or a harrow on the soft fields many a weary mile. The growing corn was kept clean with a "double-shovel plow" drawn by a single horse and the driver guiding the uncouth tool as he trudged along behind. Twice in a row,no more no less, was the inflexible rule and a boy had to step lively to cover five acres

W.F.BAIRD SHARON OKLA.

[illegible] Ralph [illegible]
[illegible] Oklahoma

in a day. But when the harvest time came and the boys had to bind up the grain from the gavel in the boiling hot sun, Well! that was not a snap either. But Will stood up to his share of all this without grumbling, It was all in the days work. But after a while some kind fellow took pity on the farm boys and brought out a riding plow and a riding cultivator with an umberella on it to keep the sun off, and invented a binder to tie up the grain with a twine. Then the farm boys thought things were going some. But by this time Will had by hard study, qualified as a school teacher and in 1873 we find him teaching a country school as an easier way to earn money for the object he had in his mind.

On February 26-1878 we find him marrying Miss Carrie A Newport the second daughter of John Newport a prosperous farmer near Florid. She had been a classmate and just a hundred days younger than he. Rev.A.J.Bailey, pastor of Hennepin Congregational Church reading the services in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relatives. He must have tied a good knot since it's still holding.

After the wedding feast, the congratulations and good wishes the happy couple left by train for Fort Dodge Iowa where will was teaching. A kindly school board having granted him a vacation in which to set up housekeeping in a modest way.

Teaching a rural school on the frontier is not a get-rich-quick proposition as Will soon found out and had to be supplimented with any other work that offered. Two years in Nebraska, two in Kansas and then two in Carroll County Missouri before they finally found a permanent location in the northwest corner of Linn County Kansas to get into the farming game. During those six years they had gained much valuable experience they were to cash in on in the new home where they lived and prospered for twenty- five years, --made some money. Their locating here came about in this way; In the fall of 1883 Frank J.Baird, Will's uncle, in one of his real estate deals became the owner of a two-hundred acre farm fifty miles south of Kansas City and a mile west of the Missouri state line. This land he offered to rent to

Will on a share basis, the customary one third to the owner and two thirds to the operator of all crops raised with the privilege of continuing as long he wished to remain. As this land seemed adapted to corn raising it was understood that should be the main crop. This proposition looked good to Will who saw no future in the teaching game, so, the next spring saw him back on the farm again.

One hundred and sixty acres of this under cultivation was gently rolling and not hard to cultivate when conditions were favorable. The subsoil inclined toward hardpan and impervious to water but the crops were fair and Will concluded to stay with it although he saw no great future in strictly grain farming as cash crops in comparison with feeding his share to good livestock. In his reading and study, for he kept fully abreast of the agricultural thought of the day, he inclined strongly toward that branch of the industry. He did not believe in plunging into it deeply considering it a better policy to work into it gradually and master fully all the underlying principles of breeding, feeding and marketing. While his success along that line was not phenominal yet he

had good crops and built up a business that gradually fed out not only all his share of the crops but made necessary his buying the grain of his neighbors who still stuck to the cash sale of their crops. He made some money and a few years later his uncle Frank gave him the 40 acre tract that did not join the tract where the buildings were. This was worth about $8.00 an acre since only a part of it was tillable. Later he bought 80 acres of bottom land joining this at $12.50 an acre and at a still later time bought 120 acres at $10.00 an acre. This was creek bottom and very productive when properly handled. In 1895, Frank Baird died and left Will a fourth interest in the farm he was living on. Two years later his widow died also and Will bought out the interest of the other heirs. In the 11 years he had lived on this land he had made enough to give him 400 acres of good land. Their venture in the farming game had proved a decided success. During the first eleven years of their married life five sons and one daughter had come to bless their home. Their family record reads;

WILLIAM FRANK BAIRD[5]. (William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]. John H[4].)

the eldest son of Scott and Mary(Ewing)Baird born in Putnam County Ills., June 21-1857; married February 26-1878 Miss Carrie A.Newport. Children;

(1) Charles A.Baird,b, 12/4-1879, d, Oct.,1928;

(2) John Earl Baird,b, 7/29-1881

(3) Walter Scott Baird,b, 6/19-1885,d, 5/18-1928

(4) Elsie Grace Baird,b, 5/28- 1887;

(5) Claud Baird,b, 3/15-1889;

(6) Ralph Edwin Baird, b,3/28-1895.

As Will's children grew up on the Kansas farm they took an enthusiastic interest in helping on the farm, especially with the livestock. It offered such a fine outlet for their abundant energies. Will believed in improving the property and in the course of time, as their means would permit, built one of the finest up-to-date farm homes in the community; set out a twelve acre apple orchard of choice varieties; also had a large market garden with all kinds of small fruit for which there was any demand; enclosed the farms with a permanent fencing; built two large stock barns until it became quite a show place although all the improvements were

thoroughly practical. The family were proud of their home.

In 1905 a group of farmers with a few business men of the village, feeling the need of better banking facilities, organized a small bank with a capital of $ 12.000 and Will was unanimously chozen as it's president. At first he refused the honor telling them he was a farmer and stockman and not a Banker. "That cuts no ice Baird," they told him. "The people know you're honest and have confidence in in you and your name at the head of the concern will be a guarrantee that our venture will be run on the square. We will hire an experienced man to run the bank." Will did not like to assume the responsibility although he was interested greatly in its success, but yielded to their persuation and accepted the office. The little bank with its conservative management proved to be a success and gave the community the banking facilities they needed. There was a time during the depression of 1907 when a run on the bank was started by a few depositors who became alarmed. Will, realizing the crisis, went to the door of the bank and made a speech to the frightened depositors who were demanding

their money.

" Now friends and neighbors," he said " If you all demand your money at once it will close us up for we could not realize the full value of our securities if compelled to throw them on the market at once. But if you will be reasonable and give us a little time no one will lose a penny. We are just as sound today as we have always been and in a short time will be able to cash your checks as usual I say this on my sacred honor. Think it over neighbors." The crowd of depositors consulted a few moments before replying; " Well!. Baird if you say it s all right we'll take your word for it." The run was stopped and most of the money that had been withdrawn was re-deposited again. Forev the man who started the run to wreck the bank for purposes of his own later went to the State Prison.

One of the most profitable investments Will ever made was when he started a flock of strictly mutton sheep. They were registered pure-breds. In his handling of livestock he found there was always an active demand from those who c cater to an exclusive trade for early lambs of strictly top

quality,-- lambs that are always ripe for market at any time after they reach a sixty pounds weight. He had made a long and critical study of livestock breeding which now helped him in breeding this type of lambs . Some of those careless breeders who never top the market and pin their faith on the " Corn-crib cross " regardless of heredity, shook their heads; "Baird's making a mistake in paying $100 for a ram and $ 30 for ewes as foundation stock as he calls it." It looked quite different to them a few years later when Baird was selling his surplus stock at three time the price of common lambs and shipping his pure-breds as far east as Ohio and as far west as Idaho. In after years when his reputation had become established as a breeder and the fertility of the soil on his farm greatly increased because of the livestock raised and the legumes plowed under, he became known as a Master Farmer and was in demand to talk at meetings of the farmers all over the state. He was quoted as an authority on sheep raising and breeding. This was work he enjoyed since it brought him in contact with other live wires in the farming game and congenial people.

Many of Bairds friends have wondered why he sold his farm in Eastern Kansas with its modern home where he had lived for thirty years. The big orchard now in prime bearing condition; it's convenient barns and feed lots and all the other equipment for carrying on a profitable farm. His three older sons were now on their own in Western Oklahoma and he and his wife realized that soon all their children would be scattered and gone and they would be left to run the big farm alone with hired help. In 1909 he went out to Oklahoma to visit the boys and his brothers who also lived in Woodward County. It was a section he had visited before and found much to interest him in the outlook there. There was some good land and some sandy soil fit only for grazing. In some of the creek valleys were some fine stands of alfalfa that indicated the possibilities of it's success. He saw some nice homes but almost no timber at any kind. He saw one tract of 360 acres that appealed to him as a desireable home but he did not contemplate buying it at the time. His sons were doing well and he went home to talk the matter over with his wife.

Not long after his return home a realestate agent who had wanted the farm offered him a trade if he would take in a small ranch in Barber County Kansas in the deal. There were many factors to be considered but after much dickering the deal was put over and Will got the ranch (1080 acres and $5000. in cash for the farm.

He then went back to Oklahoma and bought the farm there he had looked at paying $9000 for it, and went there to live. His third son, Walter Scott, moved on the Barber County ranch and went into partnership with his father in the cattle business. They stocked up the ranch with eighty head beef cows. Times were good and they made some money until the sons death in 1928. After that Will had to put a renter on the place and it did not pay so well.

On the home farm Will raised some wheat and kept from thirty to sixty cows and young cattle. During the first fifteen years they were profitable. Crops and seasons were good and prices of wheat and cattle satisfactory. The profits from the home farm with the income from the ranch in kansas were invested in more land in Oklahoma until now

(1942) he owns about 2000 acres. In the recent years with the drouths and unfavorable crop seasons, greatly increased taxes, misfortunes of some of his tenants and the rescality of others have reduced the income from his land until it does not yield a decent return on the origional investment at the present time.

Will has long been an openminded student of political life and economy and feels that the activities of the present Fereral Administration in its endeavor to rebuild society along lines not practical in a democracy have an adverse influence on the welfare of the farmers and farming as a very necessary calling to National stability. His conclusions and belief based on many years observation of rural life is that the thrifty frugal men on the farms are are being penalized to help those who have spent their high wages or incomes for nonessentials and when in want expect the government to support them in idleness.

Baird, although conservative in his opinions, is outspoken and does not hesitate to express them. Although he and his sons are loyal to the core yet they like many other

of our conservstive farmers everywhere look with alarm at the rapid pyramiding of Federal debt prior to the preparation of defense programme, and for nonessential things. This, if not checked will soon, will extinguish the home owning farmer as well as the home owning workmen of the cities by confiscatory taxation; that the present tax system is a vicious circle that will ultimately ruin the nation.

William F.Baird was brought up in a christian home where he was taught by precept and example to fear God and obey His laws,-- to observe the Golden Rule in all his dealings with his fellow man. Early in life he became a consistant member of the Congregational Church in Granville Illinois and has ever since been an active member of some church whereever he lived. In their family life his most earnest desire was that all his children should become useful members of some church and exert a positive influence toward the building of a better community life whereever they might be situated.

CHARLES A.BAIRD[6], (William[1].John[2]. John II[3]. John H[4]. Will F[5].) the oldest son of Will F. and Carrie (Newport) Baird, born December 4-1879 and died November 7-1921, married September 18-1912, Nolah Patterson. Children;

(1) Elsie Caroline Baird,b,2/11- 1916;

(2) Ralph Franklin Baird, b, 9/5-1917.

JOHN EARL BAIRD[6]. (William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]. John H[4]. Will F[5]) the second son of Will F. and Carrie (Newport) Baird, born July 29-1881 and married Miss Helen Brummit November 11-1909. They have no children but adopted his brother, Charles' orphan son, Ralph Franklin He is a stock farmer in Woodward County Oklahoma.

WALTER SCOTT BAIRD[6] (William[1]. John[2]. JohnII[3]. John H[4]. Will F[5].) the third son of Will F. and Carrie (Newport) Baird, born June 19-1885. and died May 18-1928. married Miss Elsie Smith. They had no children. He was in partnership with his father in the cattle business in Barber County Kansas at the time of his death.

ELSIE GRACE BAIRD[6]. (William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]. John H[4]. Will F[5]) the only daughter of Will F. and Carrie (Newport) Baird born May 28- 1887 and married Joseph Wall December 12-1927, who died October 7-1935 leaving her with one son, Robert Neal Wall,[7]. They live on their farm a few miles from Sharon Oklahoma.

CLAUDE BAIRD[6].(William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]. John H[4]. Will F[5]) the fourth son of Will F. and Carrie (Newport) Baird, born March 15-1889 and married Miss Nora Grabtree May 28-1919

Children;

(1) Ted Baird born 10/-- 1920, m, ----1942

(2) Gene Baird, b,--------

(3) Grace Ellen Baird, b, ------

(4) Ruth Baird, b, ----------

The family live in Stillwater Oklahoma where Claude operates a planing mill and woodworking Plant. During world War No I he was in the draft and trained but did not go to the front the armistice being signed before he was needed. Upon his return to Oklahoma he taught in

Claud Baird
Stillwater Oklahoma

both in Woodward and afterward at Stillwater. He is a graduate of Stillwater A and M College. His tastes in a literary way incline toward the poetical. In 1917 he brought out a brochure of short poems on patriotic and pastoral themes that was well received and became quite popular. The family are all musical and the son Theodore, (Ted) while in college belonged in the band and had the distinction of being the best snare drummer in the state and won many prizes wherever he entered the contests. Their home at 612 West Ninth Street in Stillwater is the center of a charming musical circle.

RALPH EDWIN BAIRD[6]. (William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]. JohnH[4]. Will F[5].) the youngest son of Will F. and Carrie (Newport) Baird was born March 28-1895, and married Bernice Delp on June 16-1918. To their home have come;

(1) Ralph Edwin Baird Jr. b, October 1921;

(2) Geraldine Baird,b,---------

This man enlisted in the World War No I and trained at Chicamauga Field but did not get over seas. At the close

he went back to Oklahoma and the farm again. In addition to his beef cattle he has built up a milking herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows, the largest in this end of the state. These he has found very profitable. Although this part of the state Woodward County, is in the dry belt and suffered several drougths Ralph has by the use of up-to-date methods of farm practice kept ahead of the game. And is known as one of the most successful men in the community.

CHAPTER XV

OTHER BAIRDS

ELIZABETH BAIRD[4].(William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]) the daughter of John II[3]. and Jane(Hill)Baird born on Catawba Creek Lincoln County North carolina and when a young woman went to Ohio with her father's family in 1811 to live. The church records at Red Oak Brown County Ohio show that John Baird "Sen'r" and a daughter, Isabella, were received into membership on a certificate from the Presbyterian Church at Olney North Ca rolina. Two years later we find her marrying John Shepherd Jr, a grandson of Capta in Thomas Shepherd founder of Shepherdstown.

On August 12-1814 we find the record of John Shepherd and wife "Bettie" uniting with the Red Oak Church. Their membership seems to have remained here more than forty years or until their removal to Kansas about 1857.

Their children were;

(1) Martha Ann Shepherd. b, 4/22-1814, d, 1891. m, 1st; Edward Pearson. 2nd; J.C.Steel;

(2) Dr.Harvey B.Shepherd,b 5/2- 1816, never married;

(3) Eliza Jane Shepherd,b, 4/28-1818, m, Ross McCandless Three children;

(4) Sarah Amanda Shepherd,b, 7/11-1820, d,12/el-1875. m, Darwin Bowen,children, 6 boys- 1 girl;

(5) John Milton Shepherd,b, 7/5-1825, d, 9/16-1905, m, Frances Sale, two sons, 2 daughters;

(6) Albert Nelson Shepherd,b, 1/11-1827, m, 1855 Sarah Sale, a sister of Milton's wife.

(7) Mary Isabella Shepherd, b,-------,--d,1880, m, 1863 to Rev. John Wakers.

(8) James Wardestor Shepherd,b, 1/14-1832,d, 8/21-1903, m, Margaret Gilliland, six children;

(9) William Amisa Shepherd, b, 7/2-1834, d, 1850.

John Shepherd Jr. was a farmer and in those early days before the advent of railroads their only transportation of their surplus production was by boats on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to a southern market. During the years he and his sons built up a large trade or market with the cotton and sugar planters on the lower Mississippi who did not produce their own food or supplies, but depended on getting these from the smaller farmers of the North who had a mixed husbandry. These planters, as they were called, like all single crop producers had to buy their supplies on time to be paid for when the cotton or sugar was sold at the end of the season. Owing to poor banking facilities many of these planters had to be carried by the shippers. A system that proved costly to both producer and to consumer. In the deckade prior to the breaking out of the Civil War times grew harder until many of the shippers unable to collect for the goods sold these planters were forced to give up the business and hunt other markets for what they raised. John Shepherd and his sons began to

consider moving west. The friends and relatives who had moved to Illinois were all doing well, making money. and the states of Missouri and Iowa were now fairly well settled. No more free homesteads were to be had east of the Missouri River. Kansas, still a terrirory, was now inviting emigrants to find homes within her borders. Politically speaking, it had become the battleground between the South who wanted it to become a slave state for political reasons and the North who was equally determined it should only come into the Union as a free state prohibiting slavery. So bitter had the strife become that it was called " Bloody Kansas." The population was increasing rapidly, But the majority of permanent settlers came from Ohio, Indiana and the states further east. Many even from New England and all these were strongly in favor of National abolition of slavery and did not hesitate to tell the world.

In 1856 the John Shepherd family disposed of their holdings in Brown County Ohio and after visiting with the friends in Putnam County Illinois went out to Lawrence Kansas then a rapidly growing little city. Dr. Harvey Shepherd

the oldest son, had passed through here during the "Gold rush" of 1849 and was favorably impressed with the country. The other sons, Milton and Worcester with the sons-in-law Steel. Bowen and McCandless all took up homestead claims some six miles southeast of the town in what afterward became known as Free Soil Valley, probably because the settlers there were all outspoken on the question of abolition and did not care who knew it.

After the Civil War was declared these communities out on the border formed local militia companies to protect their lives and interests for the country was overrun with mauruding bands of outlaws who waged a guerrilla warfare on the settlers who were illy prepared to defend themselves. In 1859 William Quantrall a native from Canal Dover Ohio came to Lawrence and taught school under the assumed name of Charles Hart. He claimed to be an ardent abolishinst and a conductor on the celebrated "Under-ground Railway." Associated with him in this was the Rev. James. E.Stewart a Methodist Preacher. They were active in inducing the slaves across the line in Missouri to leave their masters

and offered to help them on their way to Canada. They told to steal mules from their masters to ride on. A cunningly planned scheme, but later was discovered that instead of helping these fugitive slaves to escape they sold the mules and pocketed the money and returned the slaves to their masters and obtained the rewards offered for their capture. When the good people of Lawrence found this condition they were indignant and promptly drove these two rascals out of town. The Quantrall Raid seems to have been in revenge for their expulsion from the community.

In the early morning of August 21- 1863 before daylight Quantrall at the head of a band of 300 desperados suddenly appeared before the door of the Aldridge Hotel and awakening the landlord demanded the surrender of the place. He was a striking personallity. Five feet nine tall of a slight build, with brown hair and mustache. He wore a gray hunting shirt open at the throat, gray pants and soft hat with yellow cords to indicate a Captain of the Confederate cavalry. In one hand was a drawn sword in the other a heavy army revolver and another stuck in his belt. In the hotel

at the time were Alexander S.Banks the U.S.Marshal and a local attorney, Robert C.Stevens. Taken by surprise they saw resistance was useless and hung a white sheet from an upper story window and after negotiating a surrender upon Quantrall's promise to protect the lives of those surrendering as prisoners of war. With a sinister sneer on his face Quantrall signed the paper but with the technique of a modern Hitler disregarded it and shot down the men as fast as they came out of the door. It was cold-blooded murder of unarmed men and boys to the number of 183 beside the insulting of many women. They proceeded to sack the city and burned every building in the business section of the city except the City Hotel owned by Captain Nathan Stone where Quantrall had lived while in Lawrence before and Stone's daughter had nursed him while sick. This mob of outlaws in frenzied hate took a quantity of American flags forn one store and tying them to the tails of their horses dragged them through the dust of the streets while they shot up the town. It was nine oclock before Major Plummer with a platoon of cavalry came to drive out these desperados with

their booty and stolen horses. They had destroyed a million dollars of property in this little city of 2000 people. The Shepherds and their friends out in the country were not molested although Quantrall swore he would go out there and "wipe them off the face of the earth." However, he missed his way which gave them time to secrete themselves in the tall corn. Milton Shepherd and his brother Dr. Harvey, who was an invalid, saw Quantrall setting fire to a neighbor's place and were near enough to have shot him but only had one load in a small squirrel gun and knew if this shoulf fail to kill him they would both lose their lives they allowed him to escape. Subsequent history shows that Quantrall continued to wage a guerrilla warfare until the close of the war.

John Shepherd and wife spent a few years at Warrensburg Mo. with the family of their son Worcestor but both died about 1876 and are buried in a cemetry out near their Kansas home in Free Soil Valley.

ELIZA JANE SHEPHERD (Louis[1]. Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4]. John[5]. John Jr[6].) the second daughter of John Jr and Elizabeth (Baird)Shepherd born Brown County Ohio April 28-1818 and married Ross McCandless., Children;

(1) Ross McCandless Jr;

(2) Molly McCandless.

SARAH AMANDA SHEPHERD[7]. (Louis[1]. Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4]. John[5]. John Jr[6].) the third da ughter of John Jr. and Elizabeth (Baird)Shepherd born in Brown County Ohio July 11-1820, and died December 31-1875. married Darwin Bowen Their children were;

(1) Emery Bowen;

(2) Wilbur Bowen;

(3) Harvey Bowen;

(4) Charles Bowen;

(5) Addison Bowen;

(6) Annie Bowen, who married a Mr. Parnell.

A descendant of one of the Bowens became a celebrated singer in New York City under the name of Glenn Darwin.

JOHN MILTON SHEPHERD.[7] (Louis[1]. Sara[2] John[3] Elizabeth[4] John[5].John Jr[6].) the third son of John Jr and Elizabeth (Baird)Shepherd born at Red Oak Ohio July 5-1825, died September 6-1905 at Lawrence Kansas. married Frances Elvira Sale of Virginia who was born in 1832 and died 1929 at Lawrence. Their children were;

(1) Anna Virginia Shepherd. b. 1867.d,1929. Omaha, m,1895 William Lester Brayton of Omaha Neb;

(2) Channing Sale Shepherd, b, 1869, m, 1898 Mary Reese;

(3) Frances Elizabeth Shepherd,b.1871,m. 1892 G.F.Weida;

(4) John Nelson Shepherd,b,1873, m, 1899 Ada Gamble

Milton Shepherd rode on horseback from Redoak Ohio in 1856 and pre-empted a farm six miles southwest of Lawrence but this did not seem suitable for a home so he sold it and bought from his brother-in-law Darwin Bowen adjoining it on which he built the home he occupied the rest of his life and which his son occupied after his death until 1929. In 1861 he enlisted in the Kansas Militia or home guard as they were called, This company drilled by the mayor of the town lived at home it seemed, Few of them had guns except

shotguns and the muskets they drilled with were kept in the arsenal. This was why the militia was unarmed at the time of the Quantrall Raid. After that he and his brother Worcestor joined the Union army Both took part in the capture of Franklin, of Fort Saunders and Fort Titus. Milton was wounded in the foot at the battle of Hickory Point. Both were in the fight against Price at Westport Missouri where he was defeated and turned south along the State line.

After the close of the war Milton Shepherd went back to Virginia to marry the girl he had courted before the war and lost sight of during the bitterness of the struggle and brought her out to the home they were to occupy the rest of their lives. He was a very successful farmer, a man widely known and greatly respected by all who came to know him, Influential in all movements for better community life.

CHANNING SALE SHEPHERD[8]. (Louisa Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4]. John[5]. John Jr[6]. Milton[7].) the oldest son of John Milton and Frances Elvira(Sale)Shepherd born at Lawrence Kansas in 1869 and died at Mountain Grove Mo. in 1941. married

1898 Miss Mary Reese, Their children were;

(1) Elizabeth Shepherd b, 1900, m, Ralph Johnson;

(2) Frances Shepherd, b, 1905, m, Philip Edwards

Channing Shepherd was a farmer and spent his whole life until he retired from active work after the death of his wife on the farm where he was born. His speciality was raising and fattening livestock for market in which he was very successful. And was considered an authority on this branch of farming in the community where he lived. After retiring from the farm he spent the last few years in the home of his daughter. Mrs Ralph Johnson in Mountain Grove Missouri. Mrs. Johnson was a teacher for many years until she married Mr Johnson, a merchant in Mountain Grove.

FRANCES ELIZABETH SHEPHERD[6] (Louis[1]. Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4] John[5]. John Jr[6]. Milton[7].) the second daughter of Milton and Frances Elvira(Sale)Shepherd, born 1871 at Lawrence and married 1892 to George Francis Weida who was born 1870 and they live at Liberty Missouri. (Address Box 167) Their children were;

1) Frederick Shepherd Weida b, 1896, m, Flora Miller 1927;

2) Francis Wharton Weida, b, 1893. Address 46 Burgess Street Silver Creek New Mexico.

JOHN NELSON SHEPHERD[8] (Louis[1] Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4]. John[5]. John Jr[6]. Milton[7].) the youngest son of Milton and Frances Elvira (Dale) Shepherd, born 1873 at Lawrence married 1899. Miss Ada Gamble . Their address is, Box 797 Omaha Neb. Their children were;

(1) Roy Shepherd, b, 1901, d, 1931, m, Rose ---- 1927;

(2) Maxwell Shepherd, b, 1908, m, 1930, Leah ---- their address 3827 East 56th Street Kansas City Mo.

FREDERICK SHEPHERD WEIDA[9]. (Louis[1]. Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4]. John[5]. John Jr[6]. Milton[7]. Frances Elizabeth[8].) the son of George Francis and Frances Elizabeth (Shepherd) Weida born in 1896, married in 1927. Miss Flora Miller. Their address in; Goodyear Plantations Poloc Merangir E.C. Sumatra.

Mr. Weida is manager of the Goodyear Rubber Plantations there.

FRANCES SHEPHERD EDWARDS[10]. (Louis[1]. Sara[2]. John[3], Elizabeth[4]. John[5]. John Jr[6]. Milton[7]. Channing[8]. Frances[9].) the second daughter of Philip and Frances (Shepherd) Edwards. Lives in Dallas Texas where Mr. Edwards is on the editorial staff of a newspaper. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth Edwards.

JAMES WARCESTOR SHEPHERD[7]. (Louis[1]. Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4]. John[5]. John Jr[6].) the son of John Jr. and Elizabeth (Baird) Shepherd born at Red Oak Ohio - January 14-1832 and on October 2- 1854 he married Margaret Ann Gilliland the daughter of Rev. James Gilliland pastor of the Red Oak Church. To them were born;

(1) Mary Elizabeth Shepherd; 1858 near Peru Ills;

(2) Frank Shepherd, b, and d, 1860 at Red Oak;

(3) Caroline M. Shepherd, d, Portland Ore. 1938;

(4) John Shepherd, d, Oct 22-1869;

(5) Henry Shepherd. (Twins born in March died April.

(6) Harriet Shepherd (

(7) Nellie Margaret, Shepherd, b, 7/19-1870, Warrensburg.

Worcestor Shepherd, as he was familiarly known, was in the Kansas Militia at the time of the Quantrall raid and later mustered into the Union Army and served until the close of the war and then removed his family to Warrensburg Missouri and his fa ther and mother lived with them until their death in 1876. His wife died in 1872 two years after the birth of their youngest daughter, Nellie Margaret, and the child was brought up by her mother's sister, Mrs. William Baird at Tonica Ills. At a later date he went out to Portland Oregon and spent the last years of his life with his daughters, Mrs. Mary Carson and Mrs. Mrs. Caroline Gilliland.

MARY ELIZABETH SHEPHERD[8]. (Louis[1]. Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4]. John[5]. John Jr[6] Worcestor[7].) the oldest daughter of Worcestor and Margaret Ann (Gilliland) Shepherd, born 1856 near Peru Illinois. Oct. 26. and soon after went to Lawrence Kansas with her parents. On September 17-1874 she married Mr. Carson who died February 2-1884 They lived on a farm near Lawrence until his death. To them

were born;

(1) Jessie Margaret Carson, b, 9/26-1876. bookkeeper for Circle Theatre Portland Oregon;

(2) Charles Channing Carson, b, 10/7-1882, a printer in Portland;

After the death of her husband Mrs. Carson went to Lawrence to live and in 1886 entered the Haskell Institute as a student nurse in the hospital and later became its matron, a position she held until 1890. From here she went to Kansas City to follow her profession until the breaking out of the Spanish American war in 1898 when she volunteered as nurse at Chicamauga Park during the mobilization of the troops there. In 1899 she returned to Portland to care for her invalid father until his death. And now in life's evening she with her daughter live in a charming little home in one of the suburbs of the city surrounded by tastefully arranged fruits and flowers -- a Shepherd trait--- while she looks back over her more than four score years of worthwhile service to humanity. She is a member of the W.R.C Auxiliary and of the [illegible]

Logan Tent of the Daughters of Union Veterans. and enjoys the merited esteem of a host of loyal friends.

CHARLES CHANNING CARSON[9]. (Louis[1]. Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4]. John[5]. John Jr[6]. Worcestor[7]. Mary E[8].) the son of Mr. and Mary E.(Shepherd) Carson born October 7-1882. married a Miss Strang, the daughter of the late Judge William Strang an early Oregon pioneer. To whom was born a daughter, Ella May Carson[10]. who graduated from the Portland High School Class of 1940 as honor student in a class of 2300 students. Her father is a printer by trade.

MRS. CAROLINE M. GILLILAND[8]. (Louis[1]. Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4]. John[5]. John Jr[6]. Worcestor[7].) the second daughter of Worcestor and Margaret(Gilliland)Shepherd was born in Kansas and died in Portland Oregon in November 1938 a widow. She married her cousin Owen Gilliland but had no childern.

MRS NELLIE M(SHEPHERD(LOCKWOOD[8]. (Louis[1]. Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4]. John[5]. John Jr[6]. Worcestor[7].) the youngest daughter of Worcestor and Margaret (Gilliland)Shepherd was born 11/19-1870

at Warrensburg Missouri.. Her mother died two years after her birth and she was brought up by her mother's sister Mrs. William Baird at Tonica Illinois. On June 15-1895 she married Harry E. Lockwood and for nine years they lived on a farm at Ottawa Illinois and then purchased a farm at Corwith Iowa which was their home until the spring of 1939 when they retired and moved into Corwith to live Their family was;

(1) Frank Lockwood. b, 6/1-1894;

(2) Robert Lockwood,b, 11/15-1896;

(3) Mildred Lockwood,b, 2/4-1898

This family of good farmers was patriotic and when the World War No I came both the sons enlisted. Frank enlisted in 1918 and saw service in France with the 79th Division at the front. Robert was at Camp Gordon at Atlanta Georgia from July until December 25- 1918. The daughter, Mildred, in 1918 married Garfield Gonge who also was in the army They all left home at the same time and were trained at Camp Gordon. This left the father and mother at home alone on the farm at a time when

help on the farm was almost impossible to obtain. Mildred came home to run the tractor for her father and help with the farm work thus helping out.

In 1939 when the father and mother retired the sons took over the running of the farm in partnership. Frank was married.

MILDRED LOCKWOOD GONGE[9]. (Louis[1]. Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4] John[5]. John Jr[6]. Worcestor[7]. Nellie[8].) the daughter of Harry E. and Nellie M.(Shepherd) Lockwood born at Ottawa Illinois February 4-1898 and married in 1918 to Garfield Gonge. Their family is;

(1) Harriet Gonge, b, 1921.

(2) Marilyn Gonge b, 1925.

In 1939 Harriet was in College and Marilyn was in High School.

BELLOW SHERRERD-HERRETIN FILS
1804-1888

MARY (BAIRD)SHEPHERD

Mary Baird the youngest child of John and Jane (Hill) Baird was born on Catawba Creek Lincoln County North Carolina in 1809 and with her father's family went to Brown County Ohio in 1811. Here she lived until she married Nelson Shepherd on September 8- 1831 and their wedding trip was a four hundred mile ride in a wagon to their new home in Putnam County Illinois on a claim her husband had taken up from the government two years before and where he had built a log house. This was their home until their death in 1888. Both dying the same year.

Of course the log house disappeared many years ago and the more pretentious one that followed it also. And in their place their son Albert erected a very fine substantial farm home that was their home in later years and is now occupied by her granddaughter and her family Mrs. Inez Munnis. This is one of the very few farms in that locality that the title still remains in the family that took it up from the government a hundred and fourteen years ago. Her husband was a good farmer and those who have followed

him have been good farmers and today it is producing just as good crops as it did when first put under the plow. Across the road from the house is a forty acre tract of hard maple timber that has never been cut over except to remove the deadwood or trees blown down by storms. In the early days Nelson Shepherd used to make maple sugar or to run a sugar bush as it was then called. It must have been quite an extensive undertaking since, it is said that he used 300 cedar pails in which to collect the sap.

In 1881 they celebrated their golden wedding It was attended by a host of friends who had known them so long. Among the guests were two who had been at the wedding fifty years before. Reason Shepherd, Nelson's brother and Jack Johnston. Nelson Shepherd was a charter member of the Union Grove Presbyterian Church and for many years served on its board of ruling elders. And now he and his wife and several of their children are buried in the Cemetry around the old church.

"Aunt Polly" as she was called by all who knew her, was a jolly wholesouled woman whose life abounded in good

works and she was every ones friend. She and her husband were among the salt of the earth. Their first child was born in Fort Cribbs during an Indian Scare. This was where the settlers used to go for protection when they feared an Indian uprising. It is said that their child was the hundredth baby born in the fort. It seems hard for us in these quiet days to realize the hardships those early pioneers went through.

Their Family record reads;

(1) Milton Shepherd, b, 1/2-1832, d, 4/7-1852 Thrown from a horse;

(2) Cyrus Shepherd, b, b, 12---1833, d, 11/29- 1854;

(3) Lyle Shepherd, b, 1/26 1835, m, Caroline King.;

(4) Eliza Jane Shepherd, b, 11/14-1838, d, 6/2-1857;

(5) Albert Shepherd, b, 8/15-1840, d, 1900.

(6) William B. Shepherd, b, 11/29-1842, d, 9/7- 1843;

(7) John B. Shepherd, b. 8/30 1844, d, Leadville Colo.;

(8) James Harvey Shepherd, b, 9/22- 1846,

(9) Austin N. Shepherd, b, 11/24- 1848, d, 1901 Leadville

(10) Mary A. Shepherd, b, 3/27-1851, d, 4/2-1852.

This loyal family sent three sons into the Union army. Cyrus died from dysentary while in the service and is buried at Chattanooga Tenn. in the National Cemetry. Lyle and Albert were the only ones to marry.

LYLE SHEPHERD[8]. (Louis[1]. Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4]. John[5] Jacob[6]. Nelson[7].) the second son of Nelson and Mary (Baird) Shepherd born Jan. 26-1835, married Caroline King Feb. 3-1869. To them were born;

(1) Alma Shepherd, b, 9/1-1870;

(2) Maggie Shepherd, b, 10/18-1875.

ALBERT SHEPHERD[8]. (Louis[1] Sara[2]. John[3] Elizabeth[4]. John[5] Jacob[6]. Nelson[7].) the fourth son of Nelson and Mary (Baird) Shepherd born August 15-1840 married Melissa Zenor And to them were born;

(1) Inez Shepherd. b, 1/4-1877;

(2) Edith Shepherd, b, 3/9-1879, d, 7/5-1889

INEZ SHEPHERD MUNNIS[9]. (Louis[1]. Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4]. John[5]. Jacob[6]. Nelsin[7]. Albert[8].) the daughter of Albert and Melissa (Zenor) Shepherd, born Jan 4-1877.

And married Will Munnis. They have two daughters;

(1) Lucile Munnis.

(2) Melissa Munnis.

Both daughters live at home and are not married. They help with the work on the big farm. Will Munnis is a good farmer and keeps the old farm in good producing condition. They have an exceedingly pleasant farm home well equipped with all the modern conveniences. The wife and daughters make a speciality of poultry for which they find a ready market.

CHAPTER XVI

THE WILSONS OF GREENFIELD OHIO

For the family record of Adam Baird Wilson and wife see page 138. They were settlers at Greenfield from 1816 until their deaths. All their children except the oldest son, Franklin, were born on the farm a mile west of town.

DR. JAMES LEIGHTON WILSON[5]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4].) the third son of Adam B. and Margery (Dean)

Wilson born January 5-1821 and died in Greenfield January 6-1899. On October 9-1845 he married Elizabeth h. Smart who was born June 22-1847 and died January 19-1866. To them a family of four was born;

(1) Oscar Wilson, b, 2/26 1847, d ------ Unmarried;

(2) Dr. Frank Leighton Wilson, b. 4/15-1851, d, 1/28-1918;

(3) Vedie M. Wilson, 6/19-1855,

(4) Lizzie Dean Wilson, b, 1/21-1861, d, 4/17-1926, Unm---

After an exceptionally happy married life of eighteen years his wife died. And on November 5-1867 he married Mrs. Margaret McClure who was born August 3-1843 and died in 1922. To them a daughter, Madge O. Wilson was born July 17-1873.

Doctor J.L. Wilson read medicine with Doctors Milton and Alexander Dunlap then practicing in Greenfield, He attended Medical College at Cincinnati and after his graduation opened an office in Greenfield where he successfully practiced for more than fifty years. At first he was with the Doctors Dunlap and later with his brother, Dr. Billy Willson, (Note the two lls) After that he was

with his son, Dr. Frank L. Wilson. Although very successful in his practice his tastes did not run to surgical work. He left that to his brother, Billy, and Dr. Frank. His forte was in diagnosing the trouble. He had one of those sympathetic natures that inspires confidence, hope and trust in patients.

He and his family attended the Presbyterian Church and were actively interested in all its work. His whole life was spent in Greenfield and given to his profession. Altho he was a good citizen yet he never cared to hold public offices. He belonged to the republican party and usually voted for its candidates and measures yet he was not narrow in any sense of the word and did not hesitate to scratch the name of any candidate whom he thought was a dishonest man. With him it was the man's character rather than party loyality that decided the matter. His death was caused from Bright's disease.

Dr WILLIAM HARVIE WILSON[5] (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3] Adam B[4].) the seventh son of Adam B. and Margery (Dean)

Wilson born at Greenfield July 8-1837 and died there Aug 4-1899. His opportunity for a classical education were limited, like his brothers he had to help with the work on the farm. Free schools were a new thing as yet compared with schools of 1944 were crude indeed. Billy, as he was called, was naturally bright mentally and had a determination to improve every opportunity that came his way. His tastes were toward a professionaal careeer rather than a business life. or farming. His older brother, Leighton, had been practicing medicine successfully for several years and the calling looked good to Billy. After finishing school and the Greenfield Academy he enteree the office of his brother to read medicine as it was called in those days, Getting a medical education was treated like something to be contracted as an infection by associating with some other doctor who who had it and when thoroughly inocculated then attend the Medocal College at Cincinnati. This Billy did and was graduated with the class of 1859 and had the right to Prefix "Doctor" to his name and practice the medical art of healing the sick and afflicted.

Dr.Billy Willson Greenfield

He returned to Greenfield to enter the office of his brother Leighton.

The fires in the political life of the nation had grown hotter until at last it burst into flame and the great Civil War was on. Doctor Billy, like the rest of the Wilsons, was patriotic and wishing to serve where he could do the most good offered his services as an army surgeon. He was only twenty- four at the time but out of the thousands of older and more capable applicants who offered he was one of the three Assistant Surgeons selected for service on the gunboats on the Ohio River and assigned for duty on the Iron-clad Carnestoga under Admiral John Rogers His commission was dated August 5- 1861.

He rendered efficient services in this position in the navy until September 9-1864 when, at his own request he was transferred to the land service and commissioned surgeon of the 179th O.I.V. one of the crack regiments. While in this branch of the service was placed in charge of the General Hospital at Nashville Tennessee, although he was but twenty-seven years old at the time.

While in the navy he had served under Admirals Rogers, Foote, Davis and Porter on seven gunboats of the Mississippi River fleet commencing with the defense of forts Henry and Donelson. He was in the desperate struggle at Island Number 10. A naval surgeon on one of those gunboats during an engagement is often under fire in a dangerous position. Doctor Billy was absolutely fearless while in the line of duty and often risked his life without thought of his personal safty. He had an attractive personality and became popular with both officers and men in the ranks. On June 17- 1865 with the rank of Major. with a record of four years and ten months of service,-- a record only equalled by a few men in the army. During this time he did not spare himself and when the work began to wear on his health his superiors urged him to take a rest until he was compelled to go home for a short time. But his interest in his work was so great that he started back too soon bringing on a relapse before he reached Cincinnatti and he was brought back to Greenfield until he was stronger. When the war was over he returned to

take up his practice with his brother Leighton. This partnership continued seven years longer until they split the practice and Doctor Billy opened an office of his own and Doctor Leighton took in his son Doctor Frank L who had just graduated from Medical College. This partnership continued until the death of Leighten in 1899.

Doctor Billy practiced alone until shortly before his death when he took in Doctor Herbert Wilson the son of his brother Samuel M.Wilson, who in 1942 is still carrying on the same office. Doctor Billy had always spelled his name "Willson" and Doctor Herbert carries it on the same.

Dr. Billy Willson was one of the great surgeons of southern Ohio. It was a natural gift with him. With nerves of steel, a deft hand and an unerring instinct as what to do made him a reputation that brought him all the work he could take on. He became a very busy man and never refused to go out no matter how bad the dirt roads became or how stormy the weather was he could always be depended upon. It has been said that he officiated at the birth of a thousand babies during the 35 years in Greenfield.

On February 8-1866 he married Miss Mahala Hughes Bell the daughter of a prominent Merchant of Greenfield. To them two children were born;

(1) Otis Bell Wilson,b,4/12-1868,d,2/3-1871;

(2) Olive Clair Wilson,b, 6/10-1871.

Dr.Billy's wife died March 6-1885 and on March 2-1886 he married Miss Margaret Frye who had been a prominent teacher in the Greenfield school system and on July 10-1889 a daughter, Helen M., was born but died at birth. His wife still lives at Greenfield. Olive Clair,his daughte by his first wife, married Clarence Brown of Gallipolis, O. For five years he was in business in Greenfield then went to Cleveland O. where he suceeded in a shoe business until his health failed and went south to recruit his health but died suddenly February 21- 1921 while riding in an auto with his wife while on the road near Lakeland Florida where they were spending the winter. They had no children. His wife returned to Ohio to maker home with friends at Cleveland where she still lives.

Doctor Billy Willson was a member of the Ohio Commandary of the Loyal Legion, theGibson Post of the G.A.R. and had long been a member of the Methodist Church although he often attended the Presbyterian Church with his wife who was a member there. He was not narrow in religious belief. He was not only a good citizen, an eminent surgeon but a successful businessman with more than ordinary financial acumen and was strictly honest and acquired a very comfortable fortune as fortunes went in those days. He admired the simple life shorn of many of its frivolities. The writer remembers an illuminating remark he made in June 1891 while we stood on the top of Lookout Mountain and looked over the historic battlefields around Chattanooga. " In a doctor's case the bird in the hand is worth more than two on the bush My invariable rule was in office consultation one dollar if paid incash but two dollars if put on the book." With a twinkle in his eye added, " Bills were rendered monthly and drew 8 % interest. I gave them good service and felt I was entitled to prompt pay for it. His death in 1899 was caused by disease contracted in army life.

ROBERT S. WILSON, the fifth son of Adam B. and Margery (Dean) born August 2-1830 married Elizabeth Welshimer October 22-1856 and died from tuburcular trouble November 27-1863. They were farmers and left no children. His widow afterward matried a Mr. Thurston of Greenfield Ohio.

SAMUEL MILTON WILSON-5-(John I- John II-2- John III- 3- Adam B.4-) the sixth son of Adam B. and Margery (Dean) Wilson born May 21-1835. On August 3-1861 he married Miss Rebecca Sperry who was born January 21-1839 and died Dec-1910. To them was born a family of eight children;

(1) Ida M.Wilson,b,10/5-1862, d,4/29-1888 ;

(20 Austa A. Wilson,b,2/23-1864;

(3) Arthur B.Wilson,b,9/24-1865;

(4) Lizzie Dean Wilson,b,9/2-1867,d,12/8-1888

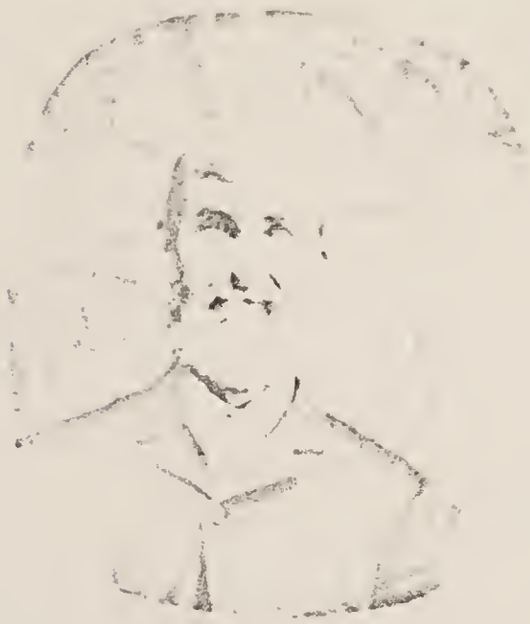
(5) Hugh Stewart Wilson.b,3/2-1871,d, 1908;

(6) Dr. William Herbert,b,12/10-1873;

(7) Everett Sperry Wilson,b, 12/10- 1876,d, 10/20-1877;

(8) Mary Lavina Wilson, b, 1/10-1879.

After the death of Grandfather, Adam B.Wilson in 1856 the original homestead was divided,a part of it fell to
the original homestead was divided and a part



to Samuel and after his marriage he built a very fine brick house on it in the early seventies. He was a good thrifty farmer with an active taste for mechanical work. He, with his younger brother, Cyrus F.("Uncle Cy"he was called by the clan) owned and operated in partnership one of the first steam threshing rigs in that section. Sam was the engineer while Cy took care of the separator. This partnership lasted for 39 years until Sam's health gave away and it nearly broke his heart when they finally had to give it up. They had worn out several outfits during the many years they had orerated. In one of the earlier years they took the rig out to southern Iowa by ox teams threshing as they went. When the season was over they sold it to their brother, Ebenezer and the next season purchased a new rig.

CYRUS FRANKLIN WILSON-^{5}.(John ^{1}. John II^{2}. John III^{4} Adam B.^{3}) the youngest son of Adam B. and Margery (Dean) Wilson,born September 29/1839 and died December 17-1912,. On December 17-1868 he married Martha L. the daughter of James and Mary Douglass. born 1842 and died in 1940. Their children;

(1) Frank Douglass Wilson, b. 10/1-1869;

(2) James Warren Wilson, b. 10/11-1872;

(3) George Otis Wilson, b. 5/14-1880.

Cyrus Wilson was a master farmer with a pride in his keeping the part of the old homestead that fell to him in as good or better condition than when it came to him. In 1861 he enlisted in the 73rd Regiment O.I.V and went to the front. He served four years in the regimental band and was in 17 major battles and slightly wounded in the second Bull Run engagement and also at Gettysburg. At the latter the regiment lost 145 killed out of 358 engaged. Out of an enlistment of 1284 during the war the regiment lost 156 killed508 wounded and 129 dying from wounds. General Hearst who commanded the regiment paid them this tribute:

" many of our men were without shoes when we marched in to Chattanooga. Many had been barefooted for days in that bitter December weather. Many had marched a hundred miles with feet bare, sore and bleeding. To see them plodding along in the mud and ice without grumbling makes one feel there is still love of country in their souls. they were

Cyrus F.Wilson and his wife

1839-1912 1842-1940

worthy sons of their Revolutionary Fathers."

With the ending of the war the efforts sacrifices and the prayers of three generations were rewarded in seeing the curse of human slavery wiped out yet in the hearts of those who so valiently fought for the preservation of the Union there was no bitterness toward those with whom the fought for a principle,-- they recognized both sides of the questions and honor-them as brave men.

Early in life Cyrus Wilson united with the Presbyterian Church in which after 1881 until his death in 1912 he was a member of the Deacon's Board. He and all his family were actively interested in the work of the church. He helped to organize the local G.A.R. Post and many times served as its commander. He retired from the work on the farm about 1909 and moved into Greenfield. He was a genial man with a host of loyal friends to whom he was four-square to every wind that blows. The community is much the richer for his having lived in it. He is buried in the Greenfield Cemetry.

WILSON-BAIRD HISTORY

CHAPTER XVII

THE WILSONS OF IOWA.

About 1846 there was a great emigration of the sons of those first settlers at Greenfield to find homes in the country west of the Mississippi River. The lands on the west side of the river were just as fertile,-- just as desirable as those on the east side and soon the long caravans of white-topped movers wagons were crowding the ferries and men were eagerly searching for the best places to locate. Ten years before this the Indian Chieftan, Black Hawk, and his band of warriors had been driven from their ancient hunting grounds in Illinois over the river into Iowa. But here they were not allowed to linger long and their diminishing numbers were pushed still further west beyond the muddy Missouri River. And the hardy young farmers who were to make of this great wilderness a prominent part of the vast corn-belt in the nation's Granary of the World, were pressing hard on the heels of the vanishing Indians.

During the summer of 1844 John Carey Wilson the oldest living son of Adam Baird Wilson left Greenfield to see

what the great west had to offer in the way of a home and opportunities for the family of children he hoped to father. He was now twenty five and already had his eye on the partner who was to help him bring all this about. The country and conditions around Burlington Iowa locked good to him and here he decided to make the venture. On October 2-1845 he married Miss Ann Eliza Mehan who was to be his companion for fortysix years. For nineteen years they lived at Burlington and then moved to Washington Iowa for a two-years stop and in 1866 went out to Madison County in the Three-River Country and located nine miles northwest of Winterset where they made a permanent home, here he lived until he retired from active work and rented his 440 acres to his sons and went to live in Winterset until his death in 1900 from strangulated hernia. His wife died in 1891 from the effect of a carbuncle. Their family;

(1) Harriet Wilson, b, 1/5-1847, d, 3/23-1878;

(2) Alice Amanda Wilson, b, 5/13-1848, d, 12/14-1874;

(3) Cyrus Lawson Wilson, b, 8/23-1850, d, 2/15-1924;

(4) Chester Stewart Wilson, b, 3/15-1852, d, 1/10-1942;

(5) Eva Virginia Wilson,b,8/6-1854 d,10/2-1935;

(6) Margery Emma Wilson.b,5/22-1857,d,6/8-1933;

(7) Fanny Estella Wilson,b,1/17-1860,d.2/26-1863;

(8) Corn Vedie Wilson,b,4/26-1862,d,2/20-1863;

(9) William Oscar Wilson,b,4/6-1865, Lives Rapid City S.D

(10) Mary Oniola Wilson,b,11/12-1867, Lives Des Moines.

(11) Carey Clyde Wilson died at birth 8/21-1870.

EBENEZER GASTIN WILSON[5]- (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]-) Fourth son of Adam B. and Margery (Dean) Wilson, born at Greenfield Nov.,8- 1823, died at Keosauqua Iowa Jan.,10-1896. Married at Greenfield to Mary Ann Lea. the children were;

(1) Herbert L.Wilson,b,-- d, at Atchison Kansas;
(2) Sarah Margery Wilson,d, Keosauqua;
(3) Adam Claibourn Wilson " "
(4) Amy Dean Wilson, m,J.J.Beggs, d, Keosauqua;
(5) Etta Sue Wilsin,m, Robert Beggs- J.J.Beggs Lives Keo.
(6) William Cyrus Wilson,b,-- (Bachelor) Bedford Oregon.

In the spring of 1851 Ebenezer Wilson and his mother with a team drove out to Iowa to visit his brother Carey and incidentally to find a home site upon which build the log

Ebenezer G. Wilson Keosauqua, Iowa

1823-1896

Herbert Wilson & Wife & Daughter Atchison ,Kan.

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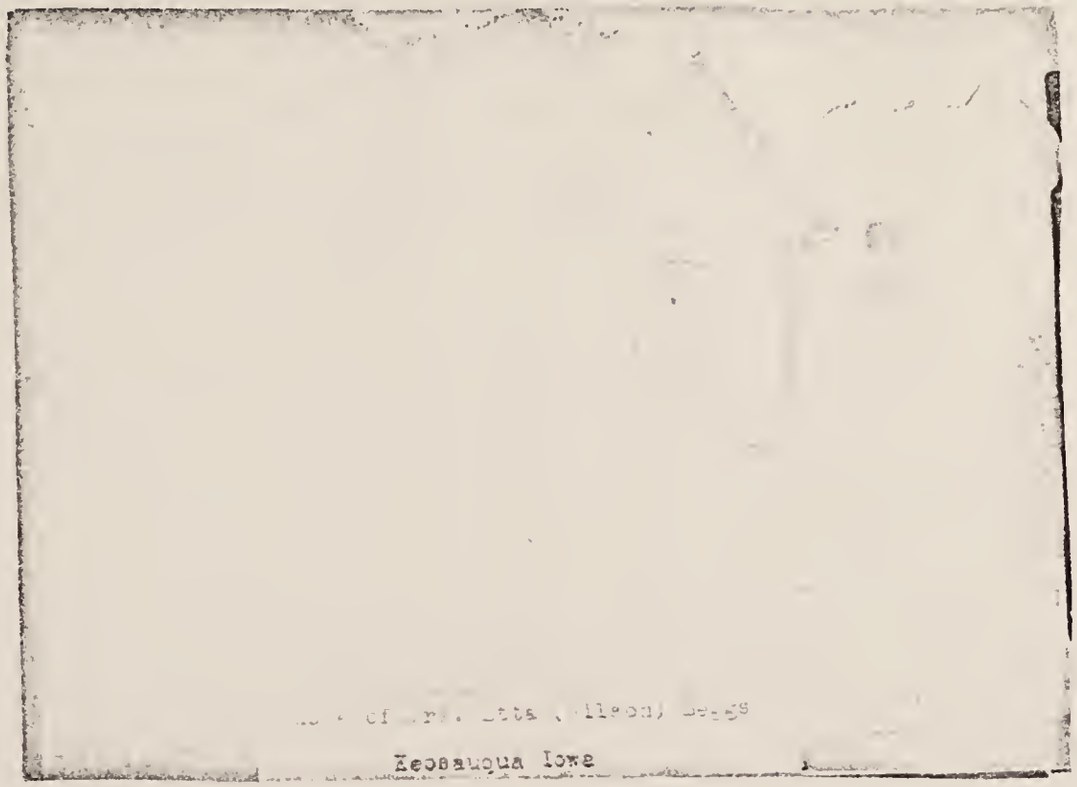

cabin that was to be their future home. Among the other factors that appealed to him on this claim a mile south of the Des Moines River near Keosauqua was Grove of 400 sugar Maple trees and a sightly place for the buildings. The spring of 1852 saw his turning over the prairie sod with two yoke of oxen, putting in a crop. In his younger days at Greenfield he had served an apprenticeship as a carpenter and became an able journeyman,-- none better than he. This picture of the house he ultimately built is now the home of their last surviving daughter, Etta Sue Beggs, and shows his skill. He was a good thrifty farmer and operated one of the first steam threshing rigs in that section. On this fertile farm he and his good wife lived, worked saved and prospered as they richly deserved the success that came to them. He was one of the solid substancial citizins of the community,-- a fine type of the men who have made Iowa famous in all lines of human endeavor and achievement. The family were keenly interested in all movements for better schools, better churches, better living conditions and a fuller a richer and more satisfying community life for all.

The lands on the west side of the river were just as fetile and desirable as those on the east side and soon the long caravans of white topped movers wagons were crowding the ferries and men were eagerly searching for the best glades to locate. Ten years before this Black Hawk, the Indian Chieftan, and his band of warriers had been driven from their hunting gounds in Illinois over into Iowa. But here they were not allowed to linger long and their diminishing numbers were pushed still farther on west beyond the muddy Missouri River. And the hardy young farmers who were to make of this wilderness a prominent part of the great Corn-belt in the National Granary of the World, were pressing hard on the heels of the vanishing Indians.

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he decided to make the venture. On October 2-1845 he married Mis Ann Eliza Mehan who was to be his companion for fortysix years For nineteen years they lived near Burlington Iowa and then went to Washington Iowa for a short two-year stop and in 1866 went out to Madison County in the Three River country and located nine miles northwest of Winterset where they made a permanent home.

John Carey Wilson was a fine type of the successful corn-belt livestock farmer. Long years of careful study and practice had made him proficient in the business of crop production and the theory of livestock breeding and feeding. He became an authority among the farmers of that section on all questions pertaining to the business.

Both he and his wife were large people,-- just built on a large pattern. There was a time when each weighed around 280 pounds. He was a dignified man with a pleasing personality and was looked up to by all with whom he came in contact. He was a republican in politics and conservative. A Presbyterian in religious faith.

WILSON-BAIRD HISTORY

After he retired from active work on the farm he rented his 440 acres of land to his sons and went to Winterset to live until his death from strangulated hernia in 1900. His wife died in 1891 from the effects of a carbuncle. Their Family record is;

(1) Harriet Wilson, b, 1/5-1847; d, 3/23-1878;

(2) Alice Amanda Wilson, b, 5/13-1848, d, 12/14-1874;

(3) Cyrus Lawson Wilson, b, 8/25-1850, d, 2/15-1924;

(4) Chester Stewart Wilson, b, 3/15-1852, d, 1/10-1942;

(5) Eva Virginia Wilson, b, 8/6-1854, d, 10/2-1935;

(6) Margery Emma Wilson, b, 5/22-1857, d, 2/18-1933;

(7) Fanny Estella Wilson, b, 1/17-1860, d, 2/26-1863;

(8) Cora Vedie Wilson, b, 4/20-1862, d, 2/20-1863;

(9) William Oscar Wilson, b, 4/6-1865;

(10) Mary Oriola Wilson, b, 11/12-1867;

(11) Carey Clyde Wilson, b, 3/21-1870 and died at birth.

EBENEZER GASTON WILSON 5. (John I[1]. John II[2] John III[3] Adam B[4].) the fourth son of Adam B. and Margery (Dean)

ALICE AMANDA(WILSON)KILGORE[6]1(John[1].John II[2]. John III[3].Adam[4]. John C.[5].) the daughter of John C. and Ann E.(Mehan)Wilson born near Burlington Iowa May 16-1848 and died near Washington Iowa December 14-1874 of black erysipelas . On February 16-1868 she married Joseph M.Kilgore their children were;

(1) Annie Carey Kilgore7,b,12/12-1868,d,1/31-1894. m, Joe Conklin buried Washington Iowa.

(2) Ona May Kilgore,7,b,5/22-1870,m, Joe Atkinson lived at Emmettsburg Iowa;

(3) Harriet Martha Kilgore,7,b,10/8-1871,d,12/14-1872;

(4) John Wilson Kilgore,7,b,1/12-1873, lives Ainsworth Ia.

(5) Frank Allison Kilgore7,b,11/25-1874 " Washington Ia.

MARGERY EMMA (WILSON) SAWHILL,[6].(John[1]. JohnII[2]. John III[3]. Adam B.[4].John C.[5].) the daughter of John C. and Ann E.(Mehan) Wilson born at Washington Iowa May 22-1857 and died at Valmont Colorado June 28-1933. On On December 19-1887 married Lewis Sawhill at Winterset Iowa. They lived at Silver Plume Colorado until 1890 and then went to Denver.

WILSON- BAIRD HISTORY

ALICE AMANDA (WILSON)KILGORE[6]. (John I[1]. JOHN II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. John C[5].) the daughter of John C. and Ann E(Mahan) Wilson born near Burlington, Iowa May 13-1848. and died near Washington Iowa December 14-1874 of black erysipelas. On February 16- 1868 she married Joseph M.Kilgore. Their children were;

(1) Annie Carey Kilgore, b, 12/12-1868,d, 1/31-1894. M, (Joe Conklin and buried Wilmington C;

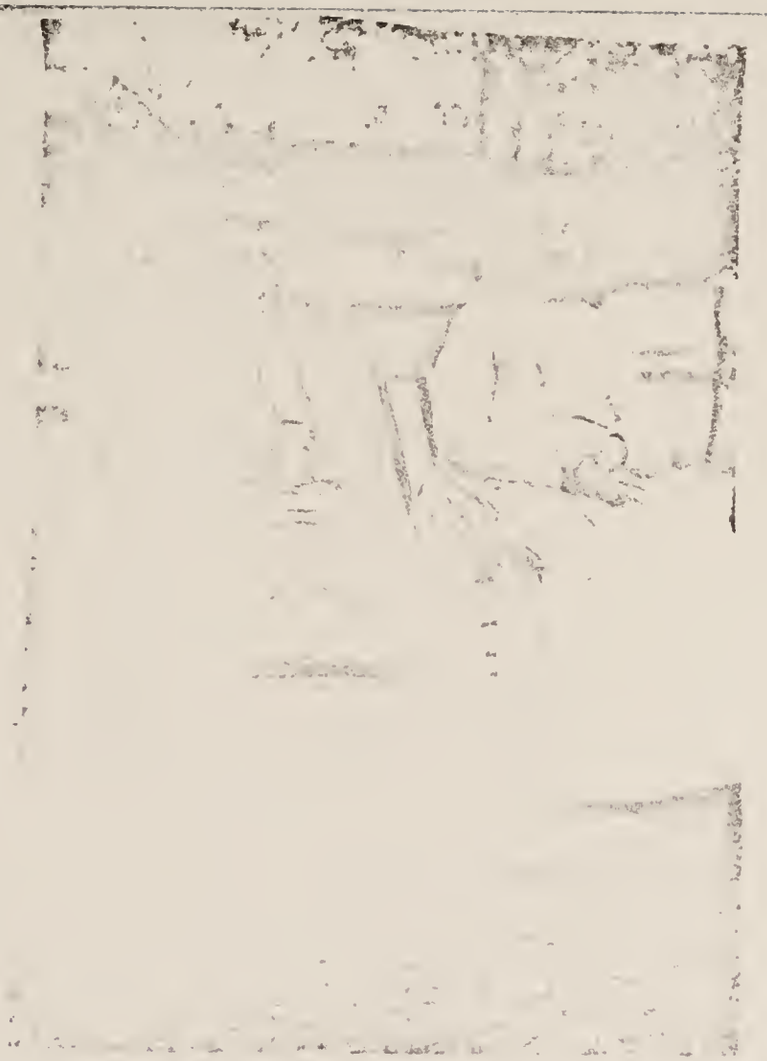
(2) Opha May Kilgore, b, 5/22-1870, m, Joe Atkinson at (at Emmetsburg Iowa;

(3) Harriet Martha Kilgore,b,10/8-1871,d, 12/14-1872,

(4) John Wilson Kilgore,b, 1/12-1873, lives Ainsworth Ia.;

(5) Frank Allison Kilgore,b, 11/25- 1874," Washington Iowa

MARGERY EMMA (WILSON)SAWHILL[6]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3] Adam B[4]. John C[5].) the daughter of John Carey and Ann E (Mehan) Wilson, born at Washington Iowa May.22-1857 and died at Valmont Colorado June 28-1933, On December 19-1887 she married Lewis Sawhill at Winterset Iowa. They lived at Silver Plume Colorado until 1890 and then went to Denver



Margery Emma (Wilson) Sawhill & Husband.

to live for two years then spent a year at Winterset and three years at Erie Colorado before moving to a farm at Valmont Where they spent the remainder of their lives and are buried there. Their children were;

(1) John Alexander Sawhill ,b, 3/29-1892 lives Virginia;
(2) Robert Blain Sawhill,b, 11/20- 1893,d,3/15-1920;
(3) George Lewis Sawhill,b, 11/26- 1896, Rt 2- Boulder Col
(4) Charles L Sawhill,b, 3/6-1899. Po Denver Colo.
(5) Albert Denman Sawhill,b, 4/20-1900, d, 5/11-1898.

JOHN ALEXANDER SAWHILL[7]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B.[4]. John C[5]. Margery Emma[6].) the son of Lewis and Margery Emma(Wilson)Sawhill. born March 29-1892. married Laura Carbaugh their address is,178 So. Mason Street Harrisonburg, Virginia. They have no children.

GEORGE LEWIS SAWHILL[7]. (John I[1]. John II[2] John III[3] Adam B[4]. John C[5]. Margery Emma[6].) the son of Lewis and Margery Emma (Wilson)Sawhill, born November 26-1896 married Ruth Hutchinson, June 1922 their children are ;

(1) Katharyn Ruth Sawhill; b, 3/15-1925;

(2) George Eugene Sawhill, b,1/21-1928;

(3) Walter Keith Sawhill,b, 11/27-1929;

(4) Joy Elizabeth Sawhill,b, 12/16-1938.

EVA VIRGINIA (WILSON) LOVELL[6]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. John C[5].) the daughter of John Carey and Ann Eliza (Mehan) Wilson, born August 6-1854 and died October 2-1935. On March 2-1876 she married Isaac J.Lovell. Their family;

(1) Gertrude Lovell,b, 5/7-1877;;

(2) Edgar Alberta Lovell,b. 9/11-1880;

(3) William Leonard Lovell. 3/4-1882;

(4) Carey Lewis Francis Lovell,b, 8/6-1887.

(5) Mary Marjorie Lovell,b, 9/25-1889,d, 11/20-1893:

(6) Claire Lovell,b, 6/9-1897.

GERTRUDE (LOVELL) SELLERS[7]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B.[4]. John C.[5]. Eva Virginia[6].) the oldest daughter of Isaac J. and Eve Virginia(Wilson) Lovell born May 8-1877, married George Sellers and live at Scranton Iowa. R.F.D.

EDGAR ALBERTA LOVELL[7]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B.[4]. John C[5]. Eva. Virginia[6],) the son of Isaac and Eva Virginia(Wilson) Lovell born September 1-1880. married Belle Pearson and went to South Dakota, Rapid City, to live. They have a son, Albert Leroy Lovell.

WILLIAM LEONARD LOVELL[7]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. John C[5]. Eva Virginia[6].) the son of Isaac J. and Eva Virginia(Wilson)Lovell born March 4-1882 . Married ---------- Had one son and his wife died. Lived So. Dak.

CAREY LEWIS FRANCIS LOVELL[7]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. John C[5]. Eva Virginia[6].) the son of Isaac J, and Eva Virginia(Wilson)Lovell born August 6- 1887. married ------ Lives in So. Des Moines, Is a lineotypist.

CLAIRE WILSON LOVELL[7]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. John C[5]. Eva Virginia[6].) born June 9-1897 is married and has two daughters.

WILLIAM OSCAR WILSON[6]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3], Adam B[4]. John C[5].) the youngest son of John Carey and Ann Eliza (Mehan) Wilson born April 6-1865 at Washington Iowa and now lives at Rapid City South Dakota. On Jan. 11-1891 he married Miss Jessie Dean. Their family was;

(1) Anna Marie Wilson, b, 6/27-1893;

(2) Louise Wilson, b. 11/10- [illegible], 7/26-1939

(3) Opal Ruth Wilson, b, 7/1-1903, d, 11/18-1932;

(4) John Dean Wilson. b, 1/21-1908.

Jessie (Dean) Wilson was the daughter of John L. Dean and Louise Hendrick Dean. She was one of a family of thirteen and a twin with Bessie (Dean) Poindexter now living near Winterset Iowa. The mother, Louise, was the daughter of Joel E. Hendricks born in Bucks County Penna. on March 10-1818 and married Leah Gish also of Penna. They moved to Fort Wayne Indiana and later on to Iowa in an early day when the railway trains were ferried across the Mississippi. The latter partof the journey to Des Moines was by horse-drawn Stage This Hendricks seems to have been a self educated man who

MRS. W.O.WILSON AT 19

after but three months in school passed an examination before an attorney for a certificate to teach school. which he did for several years. In 1861 he did Government surveying in Colorado between Fort Collins and Pike's Peak. He also edited and published for ten years the ANALYST, a journal of pure and applied mathematics

For the family record of John S Dean see page 145. His oldest son, Abram (Named for his grandfather, Abram Dean who married Sarah Stewart) married Anna Welcheimer probably a sister of Elizabeth Welcheimer who married Robert Stewart Wilson of Greenfield O. Their son John L.Dean was the father of Jessie Dean who married William Oscar Wilson.

After Oscar Wilson, as he was commonly called, was married they went up into northern Iowa and began farming. From his father he had learned the value of pure-bred livestock of all kinds and the theory of cross breeding of pure bred lines for certain purposes. After a few years they returned to Winterset and upon the retiring of his father from active management of the big farm they took over is work along the lines which he had been carrying it on.

After the death of his father Oscar and family went o Rapid City to make their home and here his wife died Jan. 11th 1938 and he somewhat broken in health still survives.

ANNA MARIE (WILSON)KAIN[7]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3] Adam B[4]. John C[5]. Wm Oscar[6].) the oldest daughter of Oscar and Jessie (Dean)Wilson born June 27-1893 in Iowa, married Ruben Kain at Rapid City South Dakota March 7-1923; He was born December 10-1889 in Indiaana the youngest son of John Wesly Kain and Margaret Jane Hostetler, Their children;

(1) Virginia Irene Kain,b, 1/27-1924;

(2) John Wesly Kain,b, 5/11-1925,d, 11/5-1932;

(3) Shirley Lucile Kain,b, 9/24-1926;

(4) Dorothy Mae Kain, b, 5/6-1930;

(5) Twins Doris Elaine Kain; " "

(6) Clara Margaret Kain, b, 9/19-1933.

(7) An infant son born and died 1/11-1935.

The father and mother each took up homestead claims in the Bad Lands of South Dakota and have since acquired other lands additional and operate this large ranch at the present

John Dean Wilson Buffalo N.Y.

time raising cattle, sheep and horses. Their post office is at Buffalo Gap. South Dakota some 40 miles from the ranch

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LOUISE (WILSON) HANDY, the second child of Oscar and Jessie (Dean) Wilson born November 10- 1897 married Joe M. Handy at Spencer Iowa April 10-1920. She died at West Plains Missouri July 29-1939 and left no family.

OPAL RUTH (WILSON) BOYLAN^{7}. (John I^{1}. John II^{2}. John III^{3} Adam B^{4}. John C^{5}. Wm Oscar^{6}.) the third daughter of Oscar and Jessie (Dean) Wilson born July 7-1903, died at Rapid City November 18-1932 after a long illness. She married Charles Boylan September 8-1926. To them a daughter was born January 28-1929, Evelyn Irene Boylan, who now lives with her father and a half sister at Huntington Park California.

JOHN DEAN WILSON^{7}. (John I^{1}. John II^{2}. John III^{3}. Adam B^{4}. John C^{5}. Wm Oscar^{6}.) the only son of Oscar and Jessie (Dean) Wilson born January 21-1908 and on October 5-1929 at

Brookfield Coo k County Ills. Miss Pearl Lillian Carter, The service by Rev. Francis J.Thomas Chaplain of United Spanish War Veterans. Their children are;

(1) Barbara Jean Wilson,b, 11/17-1930 Rapid City S.Dak;

(2) Donald Dean Wilson,b, 2/5-1933, Chicago Ills.,

(3) John Robert Wilson,b,2/6-1934, Lawton Michigan.

The mother is the daughter of William S. and Ida Emily (Nibbie) Carter of Galesburg and Milwaukee. Mr. Carter's mother was Elizabeth Harris of Galesburg Illinois and related by marriage with the Pillsburys of Minneapolis flour fame. He was a Spanish War veteran who during the war was stationed at Porto Rico. Later on was in the railway work in United States. Mrs. Nibbie's parents were born in Germany. Dean Wilson, as he is commonly called lives in Buffalo New York and engaged in freight trucking.

MARY ORIOLA (WILSON) HUSTON[6]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3] Adam B[4]. John C[5].) the youngest daughter of John C. and Ann Eliza (Mehan) Wilson born on the homestead northwest of Winterset Iowa November 12-1867 and became the wife of Mr. Z.

C.L.(LOT) WILSON, WINTERSET, Ia.
1850-1924

Taylor Huston, a veteran of the Civil War, December 13-1899. To them a son, Taylor Wilson Huston, was born on January 13-1901. Her husband died in 1934 at West Des Moins, Iowa. Her son for many years connected with the office of the Sheriff's office in Polk County and afterward with the State Game Conserwation Commision is now an enlisted man in the Army. He is unmarried. His mother, Ora, as she is called by the clan, lives in her beautiful home at 615 West fifth street West Des Moines in very comfortable circumstances.

CYRUS LAWSON WILSON[6]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B.[4]. John C[5].) the oldest son of John Carey and Ann Eliza (Mehan) Wilson was born at Burlington Iowa August 23-1850 and died February 15-1924. On June 16-1897 he married Miss Elizabeth Embree at Indianola Iowa by the Rev. Ben Harris, She was born April 26-1869. To them three sons were born;

(1) Embree Dewey Wilson,b, 6/9-1898, Lives at Grace Ida;

(2) John C.Wilson ,b 2/6-1901. Lives at Pleasant Utah;

(3) James Wilson ,b, ------ Lives White Plaines N.Y.

Lot Wilson, as he was commónly called, was a large man six feet six inches tall and weighing around three hundred pounds but well proportioned. For many years he was in Partnership with his father in the livestock raising in a large way on the big farm northwest of Winterset Later on he engaged in the monument business in the Countyseat. He was widely known throughout the southwestern part of the state and very popular with everyone. He was a progressive farmer and a dependable businessman. A republican in politics, a Presbyterian in religious faith, a member of the Madison Lodge of the I.O.O.F and the Knights of Phythias. In 1918 he met with a serious railway accident in which his life was saved as by a miracle no one knows how. The auto in which he was riding was struck by the fast train of the Rock Island road and utterly demolished and when the train was stopped Lot was found on the pilot of the locomotive. He was seriously injured from the accident and never fully recovered from the effects of it. It doubtless hastened his

death which occurred suddenly in 1924 from a heart attack a malady he had suffered from for many years. At the time of his death his son, James, was a student at the University at Ames. Lot Wilson served one year as Treasurer of Madison County.

CHESTER STEWART WILSON[6]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam[4] J.Carey[5].) the second son of J.Carey and Ann Eliza (Mehan) Wilson was born at Burlington Iowa March 15-1852, and died at Arlington South Dakota January 10--1942, and is buried at Aurelia Iowa. In 1878 he married Miss Lydia Menniee who died April 2-1913 in Mercy Hospital at Des Moines Iowa.

Their children were;

(1) Harriet Ethel Wilson. Perry. lives at Gaza Iowa;

(1) Robert R.Wilson, lives Ft St James British Columbia;

(3) Austin Fremont Wilson,b, 9/28-1883, lives at Oldham S.D.

(4) John W.Wilson lives at Bismarck North Dakota.

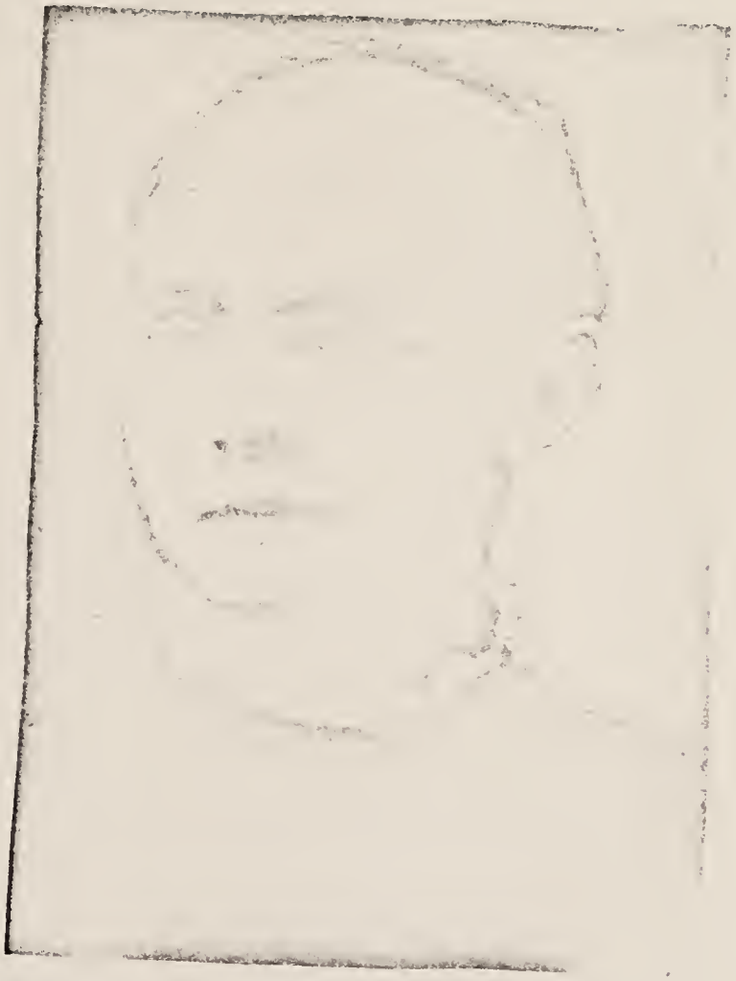
There was no more cheap land to be had around the old home at Winterset when Bob Wilson, as he was commonly called, and his wife were married. The tide of emigration was moving into the northwestern part of the state where

Homes could be had on lands just as fertile at reasonable prices. A new railroad had been built into that section making direct connection with Sioux City and Chicago and an outlet to good markets for their grain and livestock. The Outlook seemed favorable to these young people and they loca- near Aurelia in Cherokee County to raise their family. Bob and his wife were both good workers and deserved the sucess that came to them. Toward the end of the century land val- ues in that part of the state began to boom and they were able to sell their holdings and reinvest in other fertile lands near Wolverton Wilkin County Minnesota to an advan- tage. This was fertile land in the valley of the Red River of the North. Here they remained until 1909. Their child- ren wer married and in homes of their own. Bob and his wife sold their farm and moved to to Medina North Dakota. His wife died in 1913. and Bob went to Rapid City South Dakota and was in the sheep raising business until 1932 when he retired from active business and went to live with his son Austin at Oldham South Dakota. He died Jan. 10-1942 and is buried at Aurelia. His wife died April 2-1930.

There were but two daughters who grew to womanhood in the A.B.Wilson family at Greenfield, Sarah Amanda the elder of these and the fifth child in the family, my mother, born Jan.31-1825, died at Chattanooge Tenn. June 2-1891, and married Dec. 29-1852 to Reason Shepherd of Red Oak Ohio. Rev. Dr.Crothers reading the service. Their family was;

(1) Edwin Arthur Shepherd,b,12/29-1853,d, 5/4-1929;
(2) Cora Wilson Shepherd,b,4/20-1855,d,7/26-1918;
(3) Franklin Crothers Shepherd,b,7/14-1858;
(4) William Nelson Shepherd,b,6/9-1861,d,10/20-1891.

Mother's education was in the Greenfield Academy and sometime during 1845 and 1847 she went out as a teacher of the children of the missionaries to the Sioux Indians in the Territory of Minnesota. While there she lived in the home of Rev.Gideon Pond on the shore of Lake Calhoun, now within the City limits of Minneapolis. Here she remained until the fall of 1850 when she returned to Ohio. The trip out was by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi Rivers St Paul at this time consisted of one log cabin and a blacksmith shop.Head of navigation. Steamboats made their first



MRS .SARAH AMANDA (WILSON) SHEPHERD

1825-1891

Reuben [illegible]
Chattanooga [illegible]
[illegible]

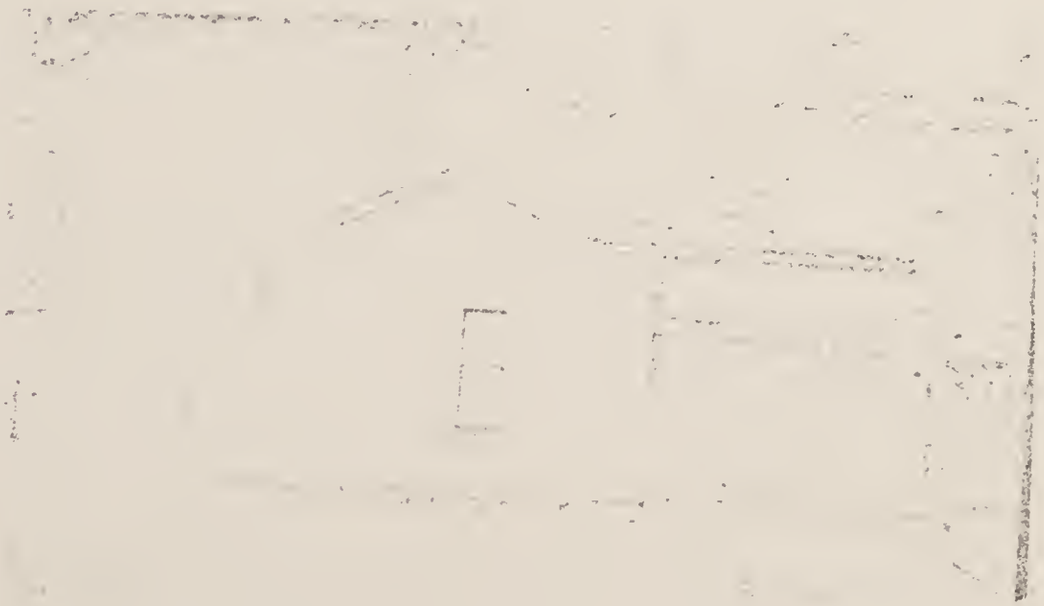
regular runs to St.Paul the summrt of 1845. On the return trip Mother was accompanied by the widow of Dr. Hopkins, one of the missionaries accidently dround July 4th while bathing in Th Minnesota River. They left the steamboat at Dubuque and took the stage across the country to Elgin Ills. the end of the railroad then being built out from Chicago and now a part of the Chicago and Northwestern system. From there by rail to Cincinnati and boat on the Ohio to Ripley since at that time there was no railroad to Greenfield.

During the time Mother taught in Minnesota there were a few Indian children also who attended her school. Among was was one named ,Little Crow, who became a great Chief and it was he who led the Sioux during the great Indian masscre in 1862.or 3. Some years after this when the Sioux tribe ceeded their lands to the Federal Government Little Crow was the only Indian who could sign his name to the treaty. The others could only sign by touching the pen with their fingers. Mother was greatly interested in the work of the education of the Indians. I clearly remember the she told us of her life among them.

Some of the children of these missionaries visited us in the home at Rockford.

Four years after Father and Mother were married they sold the old homestead at Red Oak Ohio and went out to Rockford Illinois then a bustling little city of 4000 people and bought a new home of 80 acres of raw prairie and 30 acres of timber four miles southwest of the city. Here they built the little home where Brother Will and I were born. Things have greatly changed since then. To gratify a whim I went back when I was 80 to have my picture taken in the room where I was born. At the corner of the house now stands an elm now measuring more than eight feet in circumbrance that I, as a boy of six, helped to plant. It was then a slip about a foot high. Out on the four-acre lawn that surrounds the home are many fine large hard maple trees that I helped to plant when a boy. The old home is still in good repair and the farm has been well tilled.

This was our home until 1882 when Father's health made it necessary that we find a milder climate forhim.



The House Reason Shepherd Built at Rockford Illinois in 1856.

And we rented the farm to a neighbor boy who wished to marry and start farming, and went to Chattanooga Tennessee to buy a home on the historic Missionary Ridge.

This new home was about four miles from the heart of the city in a very desirable community. Father and Mother both had better health here. They also found a very congenial church home with the Second Presbyterian Church of the city. My sister, Cora, who never married, made her home with them as also did Brother Will, who was in business in the city. He too did not marry.

Mother died in June 1891 from a cancer in the stomach after a painful sickness of more than six months. Brother Will died in October of the same year from typhoid fever. Father and Cora continued to live on in the little home on the Ridge until Father passed away very quietly on the last day of 1893. Then Cora went to Florida to make her home with our cousin Cora (Patterson) Powell. at Daytona Beach, and the little home was sold. Here she too passed away in 1918.

My mother was a rather large woman, domestic in her

tastes and fond of her flowers and her home. Both she and Father were bound up in their church work and were seldom absent from its services.

During the time while Mother lived in the home of Rr. Pond in Minnesota. He and Dr. Williamson were at work on a vocabulary of some 3000 words in the Sioux language. At the same time Mrs. Stephen R. Riggs, the wife of an other missionary, at lac-que-parle wrote an English--Sioux vocabulary of 3000 words also. I have seen copies of both books that Mother brought back with her. I distinctly remember when the children of Dr. Riggs visited us at Rockford about 1867. Anna was attending Rockford Seminary and Thomas attending College at Beloit Wisconsin. I also remember hearing telling of the strange Indian rites in mourning for their dead. To give a clearer picture of this will quote from a letter of Dr J. D. Stevens, another missionary to Mother. " Yesterday a portion of a band of Indians who had been absent from the village returned. One of them, a woman, was informed that her brother had died during her absence. He was not at the

village but with another band of Indians and the information had just arrived. In the evening this woman set up a most piteous crying or wailing which continued with some little cessation during the entire night. This sister of the deceased would repeat times without number words that may be translated into English; Come! my brother, I shall see you no more forever! The night was extremely cold with the murcury standing from ten to twenty below zero. About sunrise the next morning preparations were made for the rite of cutting their flesh in order to relieve their minds. The snow was removed from a space as would be required to set up a small Indian lodge or wigwam. In the center a very small fire was made apparently not to give warmth but for smoke. This sister of the dead, who was the chief mourner, came out of the lodge followed by three other women who went to the place prepared. They were all barefooted and nearly naked. Here they set up the most bitter lamentation and crying mingling their wailing with the words before mentioned. The principal mourner commenced gashing and

and cutting her ancles and legs to the knees with a sharp stone until her legs were covered with gore and flowing blood. Then in like manner her arms shoulders and her breasts. The other women cut themselves in the same manner but not so severely. On this poor infatuated woman I presume there were more than a hundred deep gashes in the flesh. I saw the operation and the blood flowing down over the flesh following the instrument. She appeared frantic with grief. Through pain in her wounds, loss of blood exhaustion of strength from fasting, long loud continued bitter groans or the extreme cold on her almost naked body she sank to the ground shaking as with a violent fit of ague and writhing in apparent agony."

It scarcely seems possible that such revolting rites could have taken place less than a hundred years ago on what is now the site of the great city of Minneapolis.

HARRIET CAROLINE WILSON[5]. (John I[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B.[4].) the youngest daughter of Adam B. and Margery (Dean)Wilson born July 18-1832 and died at Hillsboro O. September 18-1903. She married Doctor Wilson Stewart Patterson on October 24-1854 service by Dr Samuel Crothers. and for seventeen years made their home at Lexington O. Two daughters were born to them.

(1) Anna Cora Patterson,,b. 7/24-1855;

(2) Blanche Dean Patterson.

At the breaking out of the Civil war Doctor Patterson became surgeon of the 60th O.V.I. and went to the front. He was in the bloody battle of Stone River at Murphreesboro Tennessee. And then with the regiment in the battles around Chattanooga. In the struggle to capture Missionary Ridge he was in charge of a field hospital at Dodd's Spring at the foot of the Ridge. Above him on the Ridge was the headquarters of General Bragg thecommander of the Confederate troops and a mile to the north was the headquarters of Grant at Orchard Knob. While on a visit to the old battle field in 1882 he

the old barn, still standing, he had used for a field hospital the afternoon of the battle. Following this his regiment was with General Sherman in his memmorable strategic campaign to capture Atlanta and his famous march to the sea. During this Doctor Patterson rendered efficient services for he was an able and skilful surgeon. At the end of the war he returned to take up his practice at Lexington which he continued until 1870 when he was elected Treasurer of Highland County Ohio and the family moved to Hillsboro the Countyseat. At the end of his second term of office he opened an office and practiced there until his death on February 28-1907.

His wife, Aunt Hattie, as we always called her, was a slender woman of the nervous intellectual type and warmly interested in her church work and that of the W.C.T.U. the great temperance movement that had its inception from the efforts of a band of consecrated women of Hillsboro. This little city always had a culture distinctly its own and this still persists. It is noted for its efforts to build a richer, fuller and more satisfying

Mrs. Cora Powell Daytona Beach Fla.

1855-1934

community life and they seem to have been successful.

ANNA CORA (PATTERSON)POWELL[6]. (John I[1]. John II[2] John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Harriet[5].) the elder daughter of Dr. W.S. Harriet (Wilson)Patterson born July 24-1855 at Lexington Ohio and died 1935 at Hillsboro. She married Frank M.Powell October 23-1890 at Hillsboro by Dr. W.J. McSurely D.D. To them no children were born. She was educated in the public schools with a finishing course in a private school of Miss Emily Grand-Girard, a French lady, at Hillsboro. She was naturally bright mentally with tastes toward art and painting in which she specialized in school to fit herself to teach in this line of work. Her forte seemed in painting from Nature rather than portraits. She had classes in Rhea County in 1884 and 1885 and in 1886 opened a studio at Chattanooga Tennessee where she taught successfully until her marriage in 1890. Then with her husband spent a few years in New York City studying art. Later returned to live on a farm at Ringgold Georgia her husband had

inherited where he died from typhoid fever in 1900. She then, with her cousin Cora Shepherd, went to Daytona Beach Florida to make their home.

Cora Powell had a forceful personality, was a good business woman and managed well the estate her husband left her at his death. In 1918 Cora Shepherd died and she was left alone in the Florida home. But she was an independ.-ant spirit and continued to manage her affairs well.

A few years before her death in 1934 she fell and broke her arm. This was slow to heal and before she recovered from this fell again and broke her hip but still carried on her business until at last her brother-in-law Hugh F.Morrow and his daughter, Anna Cora, finally went to Daytona Beach and brought her back to Hillsboro to die. She sleeps in the family lot in the Hillsboro Cemetry beside her father, mother and sister Blanche.

BLANCHE DEAN(PATTERSON)MORROW[6]. (John I[1]. John II[2] John III[3], Adam B[4]. Harriet[5].) the younger daughter of Dr. [illegible] and Harriet(Wilson) Patterson, born at Hillsboro

Ohio August 1871 and died there January 11-1930. On the 22nd of June 1904 she married Hugh P.Morrow as attorney of Hillsboro who was born September 1865 and died about 1936. Their children were;

(1) Wilson Stewart Patterson Morrow,b. 4/10-1906;

(2) Anna Cora Morrow,b, 3/24-1909.

MARY ISABELLA(SHEPHERD)AKERS[7].(Louis[1]. Sara[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4]. John[5]. John Jr[6].) the daughter of John Jr and Elizabeth(Baird)Shepherd born at Red Oak Ohio January 1830 and died at Baldwin Kansas January 1-1894. In1868 she married Rev. John W. Akers, a minister of the Methodist Church whose first wife had been her cousin, a Miss McCoy of Brown County Ohio. He died at Lincoln Missouri on September 15-1880. Their children were;

(1) John Shepherd Akers,b,7/31-1869;

(2) Alice McClure,6/19-N/W 10th St. Oklahoma City, Okla;

(3) Mrs.B.A.Lehew, Pawnee Oklahoma.

Mary Shepherd was educated in the schools of Ohio and, with her father's family went to Lawrence Kansas in 1854.

The country here was just begining to settle up, Her brothers and brothers-in-law were taking up homestead claims in the Wakrusa Valley southwest of the town. Here she taught in the country schools until the breaking out ofthe Civil War. She, like the rest of the Shepherds from Old Red Oak, were militantly patriotic with decided opinions on the slavery question that was rocking civilization to its center and were not backward about expressing them. Everyone there knew how the family stood on this great issue that was dividing society into two distinct groups. Due to their attitude the place became known as "Free State Valley." This state of affairs finally brought on the raid by the Quantrall band of desperados in which 183 men of Lawrence were shot down in cold blooded murder, unarmed and defenseless. These cruel outlaws were terrorizing the settlers on this outer fringa of of civilization. Mary, who had spent the night before the raid at her brother Milton's house in the valley, and when the news of the murders in the town and the threat that Quantrall would come out to their valley reached them, she became panic-

stricken and in her excitement hid her purse in the hedge. When the raiders failed to make good their threat she could not remember where she had hid it and only found it after two days hunting. The reaction to this brutal outrage was to increase the patriotism of those who saw it and deepen the determination to avenge it. Mary and another young lady teacher friend immediately resigned their positions and volunteered as nurses in the hospitals of which there great need at this time. After the battle of Mine Creek these nurses were assigned to the hospital at Pleasanton Kansas. In those unsettled times the hospitals were very poorly organized and this one was unfortunately under the care of a drunken sot of a surgeon who shamefully neglected the sick and wounded entrusted to his care. There was no need of such criminal negligence and these farm girls remonstrated with him only to have him curse them and told them to mind their own business. But these girls had too much spirit to allow such an insult to go unpunished and we are told that Mary went out and procured a big bull whip " I'll teach him." she told her companion "Get up you

brute!" she crisply ordered "I'm going to give you what you richly deserve." And before the astonished man realized the situation she swung the biting rawhide across his back with all the force she could command while the frightened man tried to get out of her reach. The sick and wounded men on the cots cheered her to the echo. " Give it to him good and plenty, Sister, he's got it coming." they told her. "You're a disgrace to the service and your profession." she informed him scornfully. The cowed man was mad, of course, and threatened to have her court-marshalled but the authorities refused the action. She was serving without pay and they realized he need it. Not long after this they were transferred to another hospital. At the close of the war her younger brother, Worcestor Shepherd moved to Warrensburg Missouri to live and while she was visiting him there met Mr. Akers to whom she was married and soon after this he entered the ministry. Ten years later he died and she with her son and two little daughters returned to Lawrence to make their home. And fourteen years later died.

John W.Akers, Lawrence Kansas

JOHN SHEPHERD AKERS[6]. the only son of John W. and Mary I.(Shepherd)Akers was born in Pettis County Missouri July 31-1869. If we follow back his line in the Baird genealogy we have this: (William[1]. John[2]. John[3]. Elizabeth[4]. Mary[5].) In 1892 he married Miss Margaret Holloway whose father and mother came from White Oak Creek Brown County Ohio. Her mother was a Kennedy and her grandmother Kennedy with eight of her children moved from Ohio to Liilnois in 1854. Seven of those children had families of their own. The next year they moved on to Kansas with ox teams and took up homesteads not far from Lawrence. Like the rest of those settlers from Brown County they were strongly against slavery and took a prominent part in the Free State movement as well as later in the Civil War. They gave sturdy yeoman service in helping to build the community life of the new state. One of their sons was Johnathan Kennedy the grandfather of the famous movie star, Lon Cheney.

John S.Akers was eleven when his father died and the family moved into Lawrence which has been his home ever since. Here he was educated and entered the postal service

from which he retired in 1935 to enjoy a well-earned rest. But old habits are hard to break off and not content to sit in idleness he is now (1942) acting as day clerk in the Fairfax Hotel in Lawrence. Their family is;

(1) Merton T.Akers;

(2) John C.Akers

CHAPTER XVIII

THE McCONNELL FAMILY

Tied in with the Wilsons and Bairds by intermarriage are the McConnells. The first knowledge we have of this family is of a McConnell (Christian name not known) who had married Tabitha Ward(date unknown) and was living in the village of Port Tobacco Maryland in 1757. This man was a tailor by trade, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian. His son, Manuel McConnell, born in 1757 died on September 10-1842. and married Martha Armstrong of South Carolina. To them were born a family of 8 children. It seems that he died while most of the children were small. The wife, Martha, had three brothers and her father in the Revolutionary war.

Manuel McConnell was also in the war from May 1780 until August 1782. He was in the battle of Cow-pens and after 1833 drew a pension from the government. At the time of his enlistment he was living with his father in the Abbeville District. In 1784 we find him living in Wilkes County Georgia. Sometime toward the end of the century he moves to Tennessee and bought a farm in Marshall County. This, at the time was a wild unbroken canebreak abounding in game of all kinds but of very rich soil. Here he and his wife raised their children.

(1) Elizabeth McConnell,b, Georgia, d, Tenn. Unmarried.
(2) John A.McConnell,m, Sarah Bills ,d, aged 86, she 88;
(3) Jeremiah McConnell,b Ga 1797 d, Tenn. 2/11-1871;
(4) James McConnell ,b, Ga,, d, Tenn., very old Unm
(5) Tabitha McConnell,b, " " " " "
(6) Nancy A.McConnell, " " " " "
These are all buried on the farm.
(7) Rachael McConnellb, m, Silas Veach
(8) Martha McConnell,

Manuel McConnell was a slender man a little above medium hight dark eyes and regular features.

JAREMIAH McCONNELL[3].(--- McConndll[1]. Manuel[2].) the second son of Manuel and Martha(Armstrong)McConnell born in Georgia October 14-1797 and died in Tennessee February 11-1871. He married Annabel Martin the daughter of William and Catharine(Barber)Martin who was born November 16-1803. In their family were seven children;

(1) Calvin Luther McConnell;

(2) Harriet Atwood McConnell;

(3) Newton Whitfield McConnell;

(4) Amanda Edwards McConnell;

(5) Asenath Morrison McConnell;

(6) Jackson Watts McConnell;

(7) Washington Emmons McConnell.

Jeremiah McConnell was a farmer and spent most of his life on their farm in Marshall County Tennessee. He was a tall slender form that seldom exceeded a hundred and fifty pounds and his wife who at the time of their marriage was less than a hundred. While her husband's eyes were dark and his hair was dark also, her eyes were gray and her hair was light. She was vivatious and always a singer all her

life. As she grew older she grew stouter and became a large woman. She and her husband were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of the strictest sort and lived out in their daily lives what they believed their bible taught. There were always evening devotions. In this age of looser religious thought and looser social living they might have been called narrow but the impress they left on the standards of community life where they lived could not have been improved upon. They believed in and practiced the simple life. He was a good farmer and made money and both were frugal and thrifty and saved it. He was a Jefferson Democrat and strongly partisan and proud that his father had fought in the War of Independance and for civil and religious liberty. In the great struggle over slavery in 1861 to 1865 he was strongly on the side of the South and supported the "Lost cause" to the last. Two of his sons were prominent in the Confederate army. He passed away in 1871 but she lived on until October 13-1886 . They were among the salt of the earth.

CALVIN LUTHER McCONNELL[4]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3].) the son of Jeremiah and Anabel(Martin) McConnell was twice married. First to a Miss Henderson of Maury County Tennessee who died leaving no children. He then married Miss Elizabeth Foster of Appanoose County Iowa, on January 6-1865. Their children were;

(1) Foster McConnell b, 7/21-1866;

(2) Edgar McConnell,b, 8/4-1868, Merchant tailor;

(3) Oscar McConnell,b, 8/11-1871, Farmer;

(4) Luther McConnell,b, 10/14-1873,d, about 1878;

(5) Leotie McConnell,b, 2/14-1877;

(6) Henry F.McConnell,b,2/1-1880 address Elkhart Ind.;

Calvin Luther McConnell died in January 1909 in his 85th year.

FOSTER McCONNELL[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Calvin[4].) the son of Calvin and Elizabeth(Foster)McConnell married Emma Moser Children;

(1) Luther McConnell;

(2) Marie McConnell.

(3) Ray McConnell;

(4) Clyde McConnell;

(5) Otto McConnell.

Foster McConnell is a farmer and a miner at Saginaw Jasper County Missouri.

OSCAR McCONNELL[5]. the son of Calvin Luther and Elizabeth (Fostor)McConnell married Emma Bridges They have one daughter, Nellie Marie McConnell and is a farmer.

LEOTIE McCONNELL[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Calvin[4].) the daughter of Calvin and Elizabeth(Foster) McConnell married Amos W.Smith September 12- 1897

Children;

(1) Alice Leotie Smith,b, 4/9-1902;

(2) Ralph C.Smith,b, 8/1-1904;

(3) Edgar Fostor Smith,b, 9/17-1909.

The address of this family is 2103 May Street Joplin Missouri, Mr. Smith is a bookkeeper.

HARRIET ATWOOD McCONNELL[4]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3].) the daughter of Jeremiah and Anabel(Martin) McConnell born November 26-1830 married Nicholas Cheatham of Marshall County Tennessee August 22 1848 He was born April 16-1823. they soon moved to McNairy Bounty Tennessee 10-1851. Their family was;

(1) Emily Jane Cheatham;
(2) Jalena Ann Cheatham;
(3) Washington Lafayette Cheatham;
(4) Thomas Newton Cheatham;
(5) James Franklin Cheatham;
(6) Fielding C.Cheatham;
(7) Laura Ellen Cheatham;
(8) Milton L.Cheatham.

EMILY JANE CHEATHAM[5] (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[31] Harriet[4]. the daughter of Nicholas and Harriet (McConnell) Cheatham born October 21-1849 and died October 31- 1887. Married G.S.Parish who was born Dec. 16-1847 and died March 16-1907.

Children;

(1) C.L.Parish ;b, 2/16-1869;

(2) T.O.Parish; b,11/19-1870;

(3) Felix W.Parish; b, 3/16-1873

(4) E.O.Parish;, b. 5/27-1875;

(5) Maggie M.Pardsh,b, 8/11-1877

(6) Millie Z.Parish,b, 4/2-1879,d, 2/20-1888;

(7) Eckie Parish,b--- b,2/9-1884.

C.L.PARISH [6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3] Harriet[4] Mary [5].) the son of G.S. and Mary JaneCheatham) Parish married Maggie Hearn they have two children, He was for many years Clerk of Circuit Court in Chester County.

T.O.PARISH, [6]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Harret[4] Mary J[5].) Son of G.S. and Mary J,(Cheatham)Parish married Lillie Hearn and has four children. He at one time City Marshal of the city of Hendrson

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EDGAR O.PARISH[6]. (-- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Harriet[4]. Mary J[5]) the son of of G.S.and Mary J.Cheatham married Maggie Bedil and they have two children. He has for many years been the telegrapher for the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Jordan Kentucky.

MAGGIE M.PARISH[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Harriet[4]. Mary J[5].) the daughter of G.S and Mary J.(Cheatham) married Robert Harris a locomotive engineer and they have two children.

ECKIE PARISH[6]. (-- McConnell[1].Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Harriet[4]. Mary J.[5].) the daughter of G.S. and Mary J. Cheatham, married Mr. A.Swaim. They have two children.

JALENA ANN CHEATHAM[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3] Harriet[4]. [4].[0]) the daughter of Nicholas and Harriet(McConnell) Cheatham, married J.R.Wright of Adamsville Tenn

Children;

(1) James Nicholas Wright,b, 7/15-1877;

(2) Thomas Newton Wright, b, 5/22-1880;

(3) Bishop Warren Wright, b, 10/1-1882;

(4) Jesse Allen Wright, b, 3/14-1885;

(5) Hattie Mary Wright, b, 2/1-1887;

(6) Florence Wright, b, 8/22-1892.

LAURA ELLEN CHEATHAM[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3] Harriet[4].) the daughter of Nicholas and Harriet(McConnell) Cheatham first married Benjamin Weeks by whom she had;

(1) Flava Weeks, b, 12/11-1881;

(2) B.O.Weeks, b, 8/28-1883;

(3) Hattie Weeks, b, 9/4-1885;

(4) Harrison Weeks, b, 6/1-1887.

After the death of Mr Weeks she married Doctor J.H. Mitchell of Bethel Springs Tennessee and had;

(5) Curtis Mitchell, b, 7/1-1894;

(6) Beulah Mitchell, b, 2/4-1896;

(7) Oscar Mitchell, b, 1/12-1899, d, 11/27-1903.

WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE CHEATHAM[5]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2] Jeremiah[3]. Harriet[4].) the son of Nicholas and Harriet (McConnell) Cheatham born 3/2-11853 married first Miss Mildred Fitzpatrick by whom he had a daughter, Echey Cheatham. His wife dying he married Lee Denam of Maury County Tennessee and their children were;

(1) Ulys Cheatham, a farmer living unm. at home 1912;
(2) Clara Cheatham, In 1912 a high grade teacher;
(3) Maggie Cheatham, a student in 1913.

This family own and operate a farm near Henderson County of Chester Tennessee.

ECHEY CHEATHAM[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Harriet[4]. Washington[5].) the daughter of Washington and Mildred (Fitzpatrick) Cheatham married a Mr. Ammons and had three children, the oldest dying in infancy the others in 1912 were small children still in school. This family lived in Corinth Mississippi.

WILSON-BAIRD HISTORY

MILTON L. CHEATHAM[5], (---McConnell[1] L. Manual[2]. Jeremiah 3. Harriet[4].) the son of Nicholas and Harriet (McConnell) Cheatham born October 13-1851 married Maggie W. Hodges of Henderson. Children;

(1) Ada L. Cheatham, b, 8/12-1884;

(2) James W. Cheatham, b, 5/12-1886;

(3) Laura A. Cheatham, b, 8/24-1888;

(4) Joe M. Cheatham, b, 3/19-1890;

(5) Mary I. Cheatham, b, 11/5-1896;

(6) Robert M. Caatham, b, 3/7-1899.

This family lives in Henderson where the father is a traveling representative for L. Moses & Co. Louisville Ky. and is also the Justice of the Peace.

ALA L. CHEATHAM[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah 3. Harrit[4]. Milton[5].) the oldest daughter of Milton and Maggie (Hodges) Cheatham, married Roy May and lives in Alabama, has three children. The oldest, a son died at the age of seventeen months.

WILSON-BAIRD HISTORY

JAMES WHITFIELD CHEATHAM[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Harriet[4]. Milton[5].) the oldest son of Milton and Maggie W.(Hodges) Cheatham is married and has two children

(1) Margaret Cheatham;

(2) James H.Cheatham.

He lives in Henderson and caries the U.S.Mail

ANNIE LAURA CHEATHAM[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Harriet[4]. Milton[5].) the daughter of Milton L. and Maggie W.(Hodges)Cheatham born August 24-1888 Married Mr. Lanier of Memphis Tennessee where he works for the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company. They have one daughter, Ollie Lanier.

JOE M.CHEATHAM, the second son of Milton L. and Maggie W. (Hodges) Cheatham born March 19-1890 lives in Greenwood Mississippi where he is bookkeeper for the Cumberland Telegraph and Telephone Company.

FIELDING GRANT CHEATHAM[5]. (---McConnell[1].Manuel[2]. Jerehiah[3] Harriet[4].) the youngest son of Harriet and Nicholas Cheatham married Miss Ellen Hearn. He was a merchant in Henderson Tennessee. Children;

(1) Oscar O.Cheatham,b, 9/1-1882; d, 10/15-1893;

(2) RobertE.Cheatham;2/5-1894;

(3) Willie G.Cheatham,b,8/9-1896

(4) Ogie G. Cheatham,b, 6/28-1898;

(5) Alice G. Cheatham,b, 9/14-1900;

(6) Mary E. Cheatham,b,2/9-1906;

(7) Gladys D. Cheatham,b, 11/8-1908;

(8) Harriet Cheatham,b, 10/17-1911.

NEWTON WHITFIELD McCONNELL[4]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3].) the son of Jeremiah and Anabel (Martin) McConnell, was born May 22-1832 and married Miss Nancy McCall of Meadville Penna February 25-1866. She was born April 26-1833 and died August 19-1900 in Montana.

Their children were;

(1) Franklin Winston McConnell;

(2) Odell Whitfield McConnell;

(3) Anne Eloise McConnell.

Judge McConnell was brought up on a farm in Maury County Tennessee. His classical education was in a college at Meadville Penna. He, like so many other successful boys from the farms, began by teaching school And his first attempt was when 18 in a subscription school six miles from home. After his graduation from college he was principal of the Gerard Academy at Gerard Penna for two years. Then two years at Taylorsville in Wilson County And in 1859 was Principal of Hartsville Female College until 1864 and later from 1866to 1867. While teaching school he studied law and in 1867 was licensed to practice. In 1875 he was appointed Judge of Court. This office he held until in 1886 was appointed by President Cleveland as Chief Justice of the Territory of Montana and moved his family to Helena to live. He belonged to the democratic party and when Cleveland went out of office he resigned and in 1889 opened an office for private practice.

He was a good attorney and a just and able jurist. His son, Odell W.McConnel was an attorney and became his partner in the office and took over the practice when the Judge retired During the great Civil war he rendered good service as a private in the Confederate Army, was captured and spent some time in Northern prisons. He belonged to the Democratic party and was active in its counsels. In his eighteenth year united with the Presbyterian Church and was a consistat member his entire life. After he gave up his law practice he returned to Tennessee to live and having always been interested in thehistory and genealogy of his ancestors, in 1913 wrote a book on their biography and genealogies of the Wilson-Baird line in which he showed the intermarriages with The McConnell line. For much of the data connected with the Wilsons and Bairds of Tennessee we are indebted to his patient careful research. In his book he has given us much of the history of the Scotch-Irish people from whom we too are descended. He was a brilliant man and the world is the richer in many ways for his work and the example of his upright life.

FRANCIS WINSTON McCONNELL[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3] Newton[4].) the eldest son od Judge N.W. and Nancy(McCall) McConnell, born January 26-1861 and married Mary E. Corley of Hartsville Tennessee to whom a son, Newton Whitfield McConnell Jr. was born August 29-1887. She died in 1888 and for his second wife married miss Mary Nichols of Temple Texas. Their children were:

(1) Francis Winston McConnell Jr..,b. 6/12-1893,

(2) Herbert Stevens McConnell,b, 5/25-1925;

(3) Harold Ayers McConnell, who died in infancy

Francis McConnell although educated for the law he found a more congenial work in the business world and his address is 512 Nevada Street ElPaso Texas.

ODELL WHITFIELD McCONNELL[5].(---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Newton[4].) the second son of Judge N.W. and Nancy (McCall) McConnell, born at Hartsville Tennessee July 4-1867, and on 1891 married Miss Anna Seay the daughter of Judge George E. and Mary (Lauderdale) Seay Their children were;

Francis Winston McConnell.

(1) Clara Eloise McConnell,b, 1895;

(2) Odell Seay McConnell,b, 1897

O.W.McConnell, a very successful attorney at Helena Montana has a forceful personallity and exerts a wide influence. And has had much to do with shaping the policies of the political party of his choice. He is a likeable fellow with a wealth of friends even outside of his party.

ANNE ELOISE McCONNELL[5]. the only daughter of Judge N.M. and Nancy (McCall) McConnell, on April 19-1904 married Captain Walter Campbell Sweeney of U.S. Army of Wheeling West Va. To them were born two children;

(1) Elizabeth Josephine Sweeney,b, 6/25-1905;

(2) Walter Campbell Sweeney Jr.,b, 7/19-1909;

(3) Anne Eloise Sweeney,b, 7/19-1912.

Anna Eloise (McConnell Sweeney received her primary education at the Hartsville Masonis Institute and her Colleigate education at Belmont College in Nashville Tennessee. She specialized in Vocal Music. After school she continued

her musical studies at Helena and later at Louisville Ky.

AMANDA MORRISON McCONNELL[4]. (----McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3].) the daughter of Jeremiah and Martha(Armstrong) McConnell on September 9-1862 married William Owen Rutledge who was born november 5-1810 and died September 9-1880. His wife died July 1-1912. Their children were;

(1) William Owen Rutledge Jr. a farmer;

(2) Lorena Octavia Rutledge, m, James Anderson 8/6-1891;

(3) Justin Rutledge, a farmer unmarried;

(4) Zerepta Myrtle Rutledge

WILLIAM OWEN RUTLEDGE Jr[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Amanda[4].) the son of William and Amanda(McConnell) Rutledge and married Annie May Robinson and had a daughter, Mary Olivia Rutledge.

ZEREPTA MYRTLE RUTLEDGE[5], (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Amanda[4]) was the daughter of William Owen and Amanda(McConnell) Rutledge. and married A McGee Roberts Dec.8- 1888 he was born July 20-1860 and died Jan 30-1904.

He was the son of John D.Roberts. Children;

(1) Gladys Pauline Roberts;

(2) Rena Morella Roberts;

(3) John Rutledge Roberts;

(4) Oscar Grady Roberts.

Gladys P.Roberts was a graduate of the Haynes-McClain School and of the English Department of Martin College.

The Rutladge family claim descent from Edward Rutlerge of South Carolina who signed the Declaration of Independance. He married Henrietta Middleton whose rich father owned 50.000 acres of land and 800 slaves. She was born in Charleston in 1750 and died in 1792 and left a son, Henry Middleton Rutledge and a daughter Sarah who never married. He was a brilliant lawyer, an elloquent man and the first Governor of South Carolina after the Revolution.

ASENATH MORRISON McCONNELL[4]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3].) the daughter of Jeremiah and Martha (Armstrong) McConnell, who married William Bryant of Maury County Tenn.

May 27-1859 who married Hilary Wright November 10-1874; To them were born these;

(1) Virgie E.Wright,b, 11/24-1876; d, 5/7-1904

(2) Lula May Wright; 5/14-1878; Unm-- Teacher;

(3) Mabel Claire Wright,b, 9/14-1879; " Died 10/1-1881

(4) Joseph Emmett.b, 6/25-1881; Unm- Farmer

(5) Allie Birdie,b, 10/22-1884; Unm. Teacher;

(6) Hilary Rush Wright,b, 7/25-1886; Unm-- Farmer;

(7) Hattie Alma Wright,b, 10/19-1887; Unm-- Teacher;

(8). Annie Brown Wright,,b, 6/12-1890 Unm-- Teacher;

(9) Katharine Waters Wright,b,8/19-1892;

(10) Mary Vera Wright. b. 9/23-1894.d 10/101904.

VIRGIE E.WRIGHT[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Asenath[4] Ella[5]. the daughter of Ella(Bryant) and Hilary Wright married Wallace T.Sowell December 24-1895 to them were born;

(1) Vera Sowell 12/12- 1896;

(2) Ruth Sowell,b, 1/17-1899;

(3) Mary Virginia Sowell ,b,2/11-1901;

(4) Wallace Wright Sowell, b. 4/9-1903

JACKSON WATTS McCONNELL[4]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[4].) the son of Jeremiah and Martha (Armstrong) McConnell born August 24-1838 married Mary Orr born Jan. 26-1844.

Children;

(1) Inez E. McConnell, b, 11/11-1873-; m, Lewis Bryant;

(2) Alice L. McConnell, b, 12/27-1875; d, 9/17-1879

(3) Oscar J. McConnell, b, 5/5-1878, m, Zada Bryant.

OSCAR J. McCONNELL[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Jackson[4]. [5] He married Zada Bryant and to them two children were born.

(1) William McConnell;

(2) Nellie McConnell

The father was a merchant but is now farming. Their address is Culloka Tennessee RFD # 3.

WASHINGTON EMMONS McCONNELL married Mary Addie Higgins of Giles County Tennessee. He was born May 22-1844 and she on August 5-1848, Their children are;

(1) Odell Whitfield McConnell, b, 8/4-1870;

(2) Acton Emmons McConnell, b, 5/15-1874;

(3) Nina L. McConnell, b, 12/12-1878, d, 4/27-1894.

Washington Emmons McConnell was elected Justice of the Peace in Cornersville Marshall County in 1890 and served continuously until 1912

ODELL WHITFIELD McCONNELL [6] (-- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Jeremiah[3]. Jackson[4]. Washington[5].) the son of Washington and Mary (Higgins) McConnell born August 4-1870 married Mary Stone. Their children were;

(1) Nina Stone McConnell;

(2) Addie McConnell;

(3) Frank McConnell;

(4) Preston McConnell;

(5) Odell Whitfield Jr. McConnell;

(6) John Clinton McConnell;

(7) Henry Washington McConnell.

This family lives at Culleoka Maury County Tenn. Address, RFD#3.

JOHN A.McCONNELL[3],(--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2].) the second child of Manuel and Martha(Armstrong)McConnell, married Sarah L. Bills. He died at the age of 86 and she at 88. Their children were;

(1) William B.McConnell, d, at age of 54;

(2) Mary Martha McConnell,

(3) James Amos McConnell;

(4) Harvey H.McConnell;

(5) Caroline Alsie McConnell;

(6) Anderson H.McConnell;

(7) John Chalmers McConnell;

(8) Sarah D.McConnell;

(9) Josephus J.McConnell.

WILLIAM B.McCONNELL[4]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3].) the son of John A. and Sarah (Bills) McConnell, was a doctor and married Lucinda C.Hayes and they had a daughter, Sarah Margaret, who married a Mr.Powell by whom she had three. One was a daughter, Josephine Powell.

MARY MARTHA McCONNELL[4].(---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3].) the daughter of John A.and Sarah (Bills)McConnell married first, Franklin L.Barkley by whom she had three children;

(1) John H.Barkley;

(2) Sarah A.Barkley;

(3) A daughter name unknown.

Her husband dying she then married William H.Bradford.

(4) William H.Bradford Jr.;

WILLIAM H.BRADFORD Jr[5]. (--McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A.[3], Mary[4].) the son of William H. and Mary Martha(McConnell, Dora Patrick. Children;

(1) Frank Bradford;

(2) Floyd Bradford.

JAMES AMOS McCONNELL[4]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2].John A[3].) the son of John A. and Sarah (Bills)McConnell, born Oct.10 1825 died Jan. 25-1899. He married N.Delina Know, dau. of Joe C.Knox of Giles Co. Tenn in 1849 and removed to Green Co. Missouri in 1857. Their children were;

(1) John K.McConnell,b, 2/12-1850, Addesess, Elwood Mo.

(2) George H.McConnell,b, 2/17-1852; "

(3) J.C.McConnell,b, 11/6-1855; "859-N.Main Springfield

(4) Milton Chalmers McConnell,b, 11/24-1857; Springfield Mo.

(5) Henry D.McConnell,b, 5/7-1860 Add. St. Louis Mo.;

(6) Albert A.McConnell,b, 7/7-1862, Ad Oklahoma City. Okla;

(7) Josephus M.McConnell-,b,12/3-1864, ad. Fayetteville Ark.

N.Selina (Knox) McConnell died in October 1867.

JOHN KNOX McCONNELL[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3]. James[4].) the son of James and Selina(Knox) McConnell lived at Elwood Mo. and married Mattie E.Baker December 1871.

Children;

(1) J.A.McConnell,b,5/8-1872; 1542 Sullivan Av Rosedale Kan.

(2) Selina McConnell ,b, 11/17-1873 Elwood Mo.

(3) C.H.McConnell,b, 12/13-1874 770 Lindon St. Springfield

(4) Alice McConnell. m, Chas Creswell Rosedale Kansas.

(5) Cord McConnell b,12/14-1884 Marriomville Mo.;

(6) Myrtle McConnell. 5/5'85,m, Thos Wallace Republic Mo.

7) Tressa McConnell. ,b1887,m, Rob't Chasten Springfield.

(8) C.B.McConnell,b, 2/18-1878. Add. Detroit Mich.

GEORGE H.McCONNELL[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3]. James[4].) the second son of James and Selina (Knox) McConnell born Feb. 2-1852 married Hattie McDonald and their Address is Rayner Ark., Children;

(1) Ernest McConnell;

(2) Lella McConnell;

(3) Wilburn McConnell;

(4) Fred McConnell;

(5) Mamie McConnell;

(6) Jennie McConnell;

(7) George K.McConnell.

J.C.McCONNELL[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3]. James[4]) the third son of James and Selina(Knox) McConnell, married Dec.28-1888 Isabella the daughter of Divid Anderson. Their post office address is 859 South Main Street Springfield Missouri. Their children;

(1) Anderson W.McConnell ,b, 1/19-1899;

(2) Emma McConnell,b,5/10-1890;

(3) Hugh C.McConnell,b, 10/25-1893;

(4) Francis Willard McConnell,b, 2/5-1898.

MILTON CHAMBERS McCONNELL[5]. (--- McConnell[1].Manuel[2]. John[3]. James[4].) the fourth son of James and Selina (Knox) McConnell married Mattie Firestone October 15-1884.

Children;

(1) Gertrude McConnell m, Will Crow, Lebanon Mo.

(2) Thurman McConnell,b,8/25-1888, Springfield Mo.

(3) Lee McConnell,b, 8/5-1890, Monterey California;

(4) Ethel McConnell,b, 5/20-1899.

HENRY D.McCONNELL[5].(--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John[3]. James[4].) the fifth son of James and Selina(Knox)McConnell married Leilla Waltz in 1882. Children;

(1) Etta McConnell 3/17-1883 St Louis Mo.

(2) Marguerite McConnell,b,---

(3) William McConnell;

(4) Kenneth McConnell.

ALBERT A.McCONNELL[5].(McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John[3]. James[4].) the sixth son of James and Selina(Knox)McConnell married Billie Buck March 18-1882; and lived at Oklahoma City.

Children;

(1) Cecil McConnell;

(2) Russell K.McConnell;

(3) Pauline McConnell.

JOSEPHUS W.McCONNELL[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John[3] James[4].) the seventh son of James and Selina(Knox) McConnell, married Minnie Grimes, Fayetteville Ark.

Children;

(1) John A.McConnell;

(2) Ella McConnell;

(3) James Clinton McConnell.

J.A.McCONNELL[6]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John[3]. James[4]. John Knox[5].) the oldest son of John Knox and Mattie(Baker) McConnell Kate Hosey June 5-1900. Their address is,

1541 Sullivan Street Rosedale Kansas. Children;

(1) Ruth McConnell,b,10/5-1901;

(2) Hosey McConnell;

(3) Kathleen McConnell.

C.H.McCONNELL[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John[3]. James[4] John[5]. the son of John Knox and Mattie(Baker)McConnell married Gertrude Roberts in February 1905 and to them were born;

(1) Russell McConnell,b,2/21-1906;

(2) Edith McConnell,b, 12/9-1909.

ALICE McCONNELL[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John[3]. James[4]. JohnK[5].) the daughter of John K. and Mattie(Baker) McConnell, married Charles Christwell and on February 19-1905 a daughter, Myrtle Chrestwell was born.

CORD McCONNELL[6]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John[3]. James[4]. John K[5].) the son of John K. and Mattie(Baker)McConnell married Minnie Wallace January 15-1908. Marrionville Mo.

Children;

(1) Gladys McConnell;b,4/12-1909;

(2) Dorothy McConnell. December 1911.

MYRTLE McCONNELL[6]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John[3].Jas[4]. John K[5].) the daughter of John K. and Mattie (Baker)McConnell, married Thomas Wallace./ April 11-1906 To them were born;

(1) Lucile Wallace,b, 4/7-1907;

(2) Lee W.Wallace,b, 8/8-1909. Republic Mo.

C.B.McCONNELL[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John[3]. James[4]. John K[5].) the son of John K. and Mattie (Baker)McConnell. married Pearl Dumaw.

THERESA McCONNELL[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John[3].James[4] John K[5].) the daughter of John K.and Mattie(Baker)McConnell married Robert Chastain and one child, Gail was born November 27-1912.

James Amos McConnell married the second time, Mary Thornberg in January 1871. and two children were born to them.

(1) Walter McConnell ,b, Oct. 1872, d, 1891;

(2) Mary McConnel, who died in infancy.

James Amos McConnell married the third time in to Mary Wright in Februa y 1376. Their children were;

(1) Ella McConnell;

(2) Charles McConnell;

(3) Fred McConnell;

(4) Frank McConnell. Their address is Boyan Oklahoma.

HARVEY H.McCONNELL (*-- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3].) the fourth child of John A. and Sarah(Bills)McConnell married twice. First Eliza Veach by whom he had five children three of whom died in infancy. Safronia, the oldest never married her address is Browns Grove Kentucky. The younger daughter, Elizabeth McConnell, married Clinton Coleman in 1887. and by him bore a son, Harvey Clinton Coleman. and her husband dying we find her in 1889 marrying Smith Ronton, of Callaway Co. Ky. by whom she bore, Rober Ronton. Henry County Tenn.

Harvey C.Coleman married Iva Seaton in 1911.

Harvey H.McConnell married for his second wife in 1863 Jane Paty of Henry County Tennessee. To them a family of eight were born, Two of them dying in infancy

(1) J.H.McConnell at 43 mar. Mary Smith in 1900;

(2) W.B.McConnell at 40, mar. Donnie Hendrix in 1895; (2d wife [illegible] in1900;

(3) Goshum B.McConnell at 38,mar. Ella Staunstan 1892;

(4) Dola McConnell at 34 mar. Ock Cole in 1901;

(5) G.W.McConnell, at29, mar. Julia Grace in1905;

The address of G.W.McConnell is St.Joseph, Mo.

Harvey H.McConnell was an elder in the Christian Church at Bethany, Henry County Tenn. He and his wife had just returned from church when the house was struck by lightning and both were killed instantly.

CAROLINE ALSIE McCONNELL[4]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John[3]. the daughter of John A. and Sarah (Bills)McConnell born August 20-1829, married Feb. 20- 1851 Samuel Williams and died July 27-1856. To them were born;

(1) John B.Williams;

(2) Tabitha Caroline Williams.

JOHN B.WILLIAMS[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A.[3] Caroline[4]) the son of Samuel and Caroline(McConnell)Williams born Dec. 15-1853. married Mendoza Simpson Jan.28-1873 and died June 16 1906. In their family were five sons and two daughters;

(1) George H. Williams;

(2) Dee Williams;

(3) Sarah L.Williams;

(4) Thomas Williams.

The names of the others is not known.

TABITHA CAROLINE WILLIAMS[5]. (---McConnell[2]1 John A[3]. Caroline[4].) The daughter of Samuel and Caroline(McConnell) Williams, born Sept. 8-1855, and Married Thomas W.Branson on Dec.17-1874. Their family was;

(1) Thomas Branson,b, 10/2-1881;

(2) Carl Branson,b,11/23-1882 ;

(3) Madrettee Branson,b, 10/31-1875.

MADRETTEE BRANSON[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3]. Caroline[4]. Tabitha[5].) the daughter of Thomas and Caroline (Williams)

born October 31- 1875, married James L.Law on February 3-1897. Their children were;

(1) Harold E.Law,b, 1898;

(2) Leslie Hays;

(3) Era Gladys; Died;

(4) Aubry and

(5) Andry twins.

THOMAS W. BRANSON[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuell[2]. John A[3]. Caroline[4]. Tabitha[5].) the oldest son of Thomas W. and Tabitha(Williams)Branson born Oct. 2-1881 married Lulu Hammond and one son was born to them July 14-1907,H.L.Branson.

CARL BRANSON[6]. (---BcConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3]. Caroline[4]. Tabitha[5].) the son of Thomas W. and Tabitha(Williams) Branson, married Zora Fowler, One daughter, Ruby Branson, was born to them March 19-1910. Another child was born to them but died in infancy. Tabitha Williams was left motherless when nine months old and brought up by her grandparents, John A. and Sarah Bills McConnell.

ANDERSON H.McCONNELL[4]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3].) the sixth child of John A. and Sarah(Bills)McConnell. married Sarah L.Griffith but had no children. He was in the Confederate Army and died in the Federal prison at Indianapolis Indiana.

JOHN CHALMERS McCONNELL[4]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3].) married Susan Elizabeth Landrum and their family was;

(1) Oliver B.McConnell; m, Martha Bryant;

(2) Lemuel L.McConnell; m, Fannie Crawford;

(3) John H.McConnell; Lillerd Browning;

(4) Saphronia C.McConnell; m, Lafayette Lawler, M.D. Minister;

(5) Delia Mc.Connell; m, Thos.Harris, died 1909;

(6) James A.McConnell, a bachelor

(7) Manleff E.McConnell, m, Ha-de Bounds;

OLIVER B.McCONNELL[5]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3], John[4] the son of John C. and Susan Elizabeth(Landrum)McConnell Martha Bryant, Their children were;

(1) Nona McConnell;

(2) Nina McConnell;

(3) Cecil McConnell;

(4) Gardner McConnell.

DELIA McCONNELL[5].(---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3].John C[4].) the second daughter of John Chalmers and Susan Elizabeth (Landrum) McConnell married Thomas Harris to whom was born a son, Chalmers Harris, Delia died in 1909.

SARAH D. McCONNELL[4]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A.[3].) the eighth child of John A. and Sarah (Bills) McConnell. married December 24-1860 James W.Landrum who was born March 12-1833 and died July 30-1906. He was in the Union Army and is buried in the Concord Cemetry Gibson County Tenn. to this union were born;

(1) Labonia C.Landrum, m, Hiram Marshall 1899

(2) John M.Landrum,b,6/27-1865

(3) Jennie C.Landrum,b,3/3-1867,d,8/1-1883

(4) William C.Landrum, died in infancy;

(5) Robert A.Landrum,b,8/5-1870,m, Amanda Crews 1888;

MARY A.LANDRUM[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3]. Sarah D[4]) the daughter of James W. and Sarah D Landrum born Feb.12-1873. married Dec. 25-1897 to M.T.Flowers and their family was;

(1) Clarence Flowers;

(2) Robert Flowers;

(3) Frank Flowers;

(4) Legal Flowers;

(5) Lacelle Flowers

(6) A.A.Flowers,b, November 1875.
Twins.

(7) Albert N.Flowers " "

These sons seem to have all been farmers. The mother, Sarah D. died October 1891 and is buried in Concord Cemetry. This is known as the Old McConnell Cemetry.

LABONIA C. LANDRUM[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3] Sara D[4].) the oldest daughter of James W. and Sarah D.(McConnell) Landrum, who married Hiram Marshall in 1899, a farmer, She was born in 1863. They had one daughter, Annahew Marshall.

JOHN M.LANDRUM[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3] Sarah D[4].) the son of James W. and Sarah D.(McConnell) Landrum born June 27-1865, married Delia A.Foster Sept. 1-1886. to them two children were born;

(1) J.Guy Landrum;

(2)Lena K.Landrum.

ROBERT A.LANDRUM[5]. (---McConnell[1], Manuel[2]. John A[3]. Sarah D[4]) the son of James W. and Sarah D.(McConnell) Landrum born August 5-1870. married Amanda Crews in 1888, Their children;

(1) Bonnie Landrum;

(2) Dewey Landrum;

(3) Fanny Landrum.

He is Manager of the Dyer Fruit Box Manufacturing Co at Dyer Tennessee.

A.A.FLO..ERS[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A.[3] Sarah D[4].. Mary A.[5]) the son of M.T. and Mary A(Landrum) Flowers born Nov. 1875 and married to Mattie D.Harrison Sept.1894. Their six children were;

(1) Mary Wanda Flowers, died----

(2) Vera Flowers, died;

(3) Cecil Flowers;

(4) Coy Flowers;

(5) Harry Flowers;

(6) Claton Flowers. These boys are all farmers.

ALBERT N.FLOWERS[6]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A.[3] Sara D[4]. Mary A.[5]. the son of M.T. and Mary A.(Landrum)Flowers married Molly Edmonds, Their children were;

(1) Ethel Faye Flowers;

(2) Kate Bell Flowers;

(3) Carl P.Flowers..

This family lived in Oklahoma City. Okla.

JOSEPHUS McCONNELL[4]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A.[3],) the youngest son of John A. and Sarah (Bills) McConnell born May 1-1841 married Mary A.Landrum Jan 22-1863. Their family was;

(1) Lundie McConnell;

(2) Vibla A.McConnell;

(3) Dona J.McConnell;

(4) John R.McConnell;

(5) Mary Madretta McConnell, who died within a year;

(6). James E.McConnell;

(7) Finis Alpha McConnell

LUNDIE McCONNELL[5]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3]. Josephus W[4].) the daughter of Josephus W. and Marie A.(Landrum) McConnell born Jan,14-1864 married Emerson E.Bodkin in 1888. Their two children were;

(1) Bernal Otis Bodkin,b, 2/14-1893, Mech.Engineer.

(2) Hobart Bodkin,b,12/24-1897.

This family lived at Humbolt Tennessee.

VIBILA A.McCONNELL[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3]. Josephus W.[4].) the daughter of Josephus W. and Marie A. (Landrum) McConnell, born March 24-1865. married Dr. W.W. McRae of Corinth Miss. Their two children were;

(1) Dr. Maury Holcomb McRae,b,4/26-1895

(2) Ione McRae.

LONA J.McCONNELL[5]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3] Josephus W[4].) the daughter of Josephus W. and Marie A. (Landrum) McConnell born Dec. 18-1867 married first; Prof. Wm. F.Jones of Mertens Texas June 4-1895. He died four years later and in 1901 she married John Nunn, the Manager of the Home Telephone Company of Dyersburg. There was no children by either marriage. This does not imply there were no children in the home for they adopted raised and educated several children. Mrs Nunn is a highly educated teacher and active in church, social and benevolent work.

JOHN R.McCONNELL[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3] .Josephus W[4].) the son of Josephus W. and Marie A.(Landrum) McConnell. born Feb 3/1869. married Mattie A.Conlee in 1895 Their children were;

(1) Verne McConnell; 1896;

(2) Boda Q.McConnell; 1897

(3) Alta May McConnell,b1900;

(4) Roy Conley McConnell, born 1905.

JAMES E.McCONNELL[5]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3]. Josephue [4].) the son of Josephus W. and Marie L.(Landrum) McConnell born Nov. 3-1874. Married ,first, Maud Boon. by whom he had a son, Otto Boon McConnell born Nov.17-1897. His wife dying he married Mattie Warmoth Nov.22-1909 and to them was born, Robert Warmoth McConnell Nov 20-1910

FINIS ALPHA McCONNELL[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. John A[3] Josephus W.[4].) the son of Josephus W. and Marie (Landrum) McConnell, born Nov 10-1882, married Carrie Lovelace on Jan.24-1905. Their children were;

(1) Mary Louise McConnell,b, 3/26-1908;

(2) Durward Otis McConnell;b, 6/6-1910; d,8/12-1912;

(3) G.W.McConnell.b, 1/20-1912.

The families of Harvey H. Josephue W McConnell and Thos. L.Veach, a descendant of Silas and Rachael McConnell, are members of the Christian Church.

MARTHA McCONNELL[3]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2].) the daughter of Manuel and Martha (Armstrong)McConnell married William Bills and their family was;

(1) Floyd A.Bills; m, Amanda Burgess;

(2) Harvey B.Bills; Never married

(3) Newt Bills; " "

(4) Eliza B.Bills;m, William Charlton;

(5) Caroline S.Bills;m. Spencer Snell;

(6) Monroe Bills. , m, Susie Osborn, died without heirs.

FLOYD A.BILLS[4]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Martha[3].) the son of William and Martha (McConnell) Bills, married Amanda Burgess and their two children were;

(1) W.Newt Bills, m,Ellen Welch, 1 son Eugene Floyd Bills.

(2) Mattie Bills,m, M.J.Beatty, no children.

ELIZA BILLS[4]. (-- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Martha[4].) the daughter of William and Martha(McConnell)Bills, married Willian Charlton and two daughters were born to them;

(1) Martha Charlton, m, James Stewart;

(2) Maggie Charlton, m. Newt Pearch.

MARTHA CHARLTON[5], (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Martha[3]. Eliza[4]) the daughter of William and Eliza(Bills) Charlton, married James Stewart. Their children were;

(1) Cecil Stewart;

(2) Claudie Stewart;

(3) Willie Stewart; m, Mamie Tilman, no children;

(4) Allie Stewart;,m, Robert Fagan;

(5) Thomas Stewart,m, Marie Turner, One daughter.

ALLIE STEWART[6]. (--- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Martha[3]. Eliza[4]. Martha[5].) the daughter of James and Martha(Charlton) Stewart, married Robert Fagin, their children;

(1) Stewart Baxter Fagin;

(2) James William Fagin.

MAGGIE CHARLTON[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Martha[3].Eliza[4]) the daughter of William and Eliza (Bills) Charlton, married Newt Pearch, Their three daughters were;

(1) Pearl Pearch; ,m, Elliot Clark, no children;

(2) Nina Pearch,m, Ernest Bradford, no children;

(3) Irma Pearch, never married.

CAROLINE BILLS[4]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Martha[3].) the daughter of William and Martha(Armstrong)Bills married Spencer Snell and had two children;

(1) William J.Snell, m, Lizzie Stewart, no children;

(2) Johnnie Snell, m, Edward De Will.

JOHNNIE SNELL[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Martha[3], Caroline[4].) the daughter of Spencer and Caroline(Bills)Snell, married Edward DeWitt, their children were;

(1) Lewis DeWill,

(2) Irene DeWitt;

(3) Mabel DeWitt;

(4) Helen DeWitt.

This family lives at Hugo Oklahoma.

RACHAEL McCONNELL[3]. (-- McConnell[1]. Manuel[2].) the daughter of Manuel and Martha(Armstrong)McConnell, married Silas Veach their children were;

(1) Martha W.Veach;,m,----Miller

(2) Eliza Veach,m, H.H.McConnell, see page 297;

(3) Arminta Veach,m, Alpha A.Moberry, no children;

(4) Ethelbert W.Veach,b,6/--1826,m,Nancy Mack,d,1896

(5) Franklin Brooks Veach,b10/30-1829,d,12/5-1902.

ETHELBERT W.VEACH married Nancy Mac 1847 and they had ten children but only two of them lived to grow up. This family lived in Johnson County Illinois. Their children who lived to maturity were;

(1) Thomas E.Veach.10/5-1866 Twins.

(2) Rachel Willie Veach, 10/5-1866

THOMAS E.VEACH[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Rachel[3]. Ethelbert W[4].) the son of Ethelbert W. and Nancy(Mack) Veach born in Johnson County Ills, Oct.5-1866 married twice; First; Mary E.Pierce in 1889, Children;

(1) Mary Ella Veach,b,12/23-1890,m, Martin Jones, Cherokee (Iowa;

(2) Robert A.Veach 11/16-1892

(3) Ettie Jane Veach,b, 9/25-1894m,Rufus Hustler Point Pleas-(ant Iowa;

(4) Fanny Ann Veach,b,

The wife dying8/8-1901. he then married Mary A Whorton December 14- 1902. to her was born;

(5) Delphy Deween Veach,b, 4/29-1904;

(6) Iris Susan Veach,b, 3/29-1906;

(7) John Thomas Elbert Veach,b, 3/9-1908;

(8) Willie E.Veach,b, 2/9-1910.

This man was in the realestate business at Russell Arkansas, member of Christian Church and a Master Mason;

RACHEL WILLIE VEACH[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Rachel[3]. Ethelbert[4].) the daughter of Ethelbert and and Nancy(Mack) Veach, born October5-1866 and married William Doran, Aug. 12-1901, Their children were;

(1) Arthur Willis Doran,b, 5/6-1902,;

(2) Azley Doran,b, 12/8-1905.

FRANKLIN BROOKS VEACH[4]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Rachel[3].) the son of Silas and Rachel(McConnell) Veach born Oct.30-1829, died Dec.2-1902. married on Dec. 30-1858 Lucy Ann. the only daughter of Marmaduke and Rebecca (Pascall) Williamson of Cottage Grove Tennessee. In 1864 they went to Johnson County Illinois and bought a farm 3½ miles northwest of Goreville where they spent their lives. Their family was;

(1) Floyd Wilson Veach,b, 10/-- 1859,d, 8/10-1862;

(2) Rachel Rebecca Angeline Veach,b,2/27-1861,d,5/18-1861

(3) Alta M.Veach,b,4/18-1862,d,11/19-1877

(4) Lydia J.Veach,b,9/5-1868,d,8/4-1869;

(5) Laura Veach,b,2/12-1864,m,John T.Bishop, no children;

(6) Amanda F.Veach,b,2/2-1866,m, James H.Hamilton;

(7) Franklin Lafayette Sherman Veach,b,4/8-1871

(8) Alice Veach,b,6/18-1874, unm lives Thebes Ills.

AMANDA F.VEACH[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Rachel[3].Franklin[4] the daughter of Franklin B. and Lucy Ann(Williamson) Veach, born Feb.2-1866, married James Harvey Hamilton Nov.19-'91.

Their address is Ina, Jefferson County Ills., RFD #2. Their six children were;

(1) Arthur F.Hamilton,b,5/30-1893;

(2) Laura C.Hamilton,b, 6/30-1895;

(3) Isaac R.Hamilton,b,10/30-1896

(4) John H.Hamilton,b,1/11-1899;

(5) Frances J.Hamilton,b,6/5-1901;

(6) Margaret A.Hamilton,b,8/4-1904

FRANKLIN LAFAYETTE SHERMAN VEACH[5]. (---McConnell[1]. Manuel[2]. Rachel[3]. Franklin[4].) the son of Franklin and Lucy Ann(Williamson)Veach,born April 8-1871 and married May 15-1895 to Miss Sarah Emily Jones of Goreville Ills. Children;

(1) Ogle E.Veach,b,9/26-1897;

(2) Nova Veach,b,3/28-1904.

This man taught school several years and then entered the United States Mail Service.

SARAH JANE BAIRD[5]. (William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]. John H[4].) the oldest daughter of John H and Catharine (Dean)Baird, born at Georgetown, Brown County Ohio January 20-1822 and died at Hennepin Illinois December 28-1909 and is buried in the Riverside Cemetry there. On March 16-1847 she married Robert Patten a native of Armstrong County Penna. He was born April 28-1814 and with his father's family came to Brown County O. in 1820. Six years later the father dies leaving a widow with nine children in very limited circumstances. In 1833, Robert, then 19 but a man grown, went out to Putnam County Ills. This country was fast settling up and many of the pioneers were from Brown County. Robert was a good judge of land values and selected a good claim not far out of Hennepin. He was not afraid of work and a good farmer . Fourteen years later having secured a good start again showed his good judgment in marrying Sarah Jane Baird who was equally as good a worker and as thrifty as he. It was not long until they owned 640 acres of the best land in the community,-- a community noted for its fertile land.

SARAH JANE (BAIRD) PATTON 1824-1909

Children;

(1) Evaline Laidine Patten;

(2) Almira Adelaid Patten;

(3) Arminda Jane Patten;

(4) Harriet Helen Patten;

(5) Mary Margaret Patten.

In many ways Sarah Jane Patten was a remarkable woman. Her mother dying when she was but sixteen left her with the care of a family of eleven children the youngest but a few months old. But she was a serious minded careful girl and proved her responsibility. Two years later her father married again a most excellent foster mother for his children. Sarah Jane continued in the home helping with the work until the family moved to Illinois to live and she married Mr Patten and went to her own home. During the time they lived at Georgetown they were neighbors of Jesse R.Grant the father of General U.S.Grant who later became President of the United States. She was a classmate of the illustrious man in the little stone schoolhouse where he got his primary education before going to West Point Military Academy.

EVALINE LAIDINE PATTEN[6]. (William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]. John[4] Sarah Jane[5].) the oldest daughter of Robert and Sarah Jane (Baird) Patten born December 2- 1847, died October 1869. Married in 1866 A.M. Daniels, a veteran of the Civil War, who died April 4-1868. They had one daughter who died in 1870. All three are buried in the Cemetry at Union Grove.

ALMIRA ADELADE PATTEN[6]. (William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]. John[4] Sarah Jane[5].) the second daughter of Robert and Sarah Jane (Baird) Patten born May 20-1879 and and on December 1-1870 married Dr. Otis B. Davis, a dentist of Hennepin. They had two children.

(1) Dr. Albert A. Davis, now dead, lived in Washington

(2) A younger son who died in early life and the father died November 21-1924. The mother, commonly called Mira Davis, at 92, is still living in Washington and actively interested in passing events.

ARIMINDA JANE PATTEN[6]. (William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]. John H[4] Sarah Jane[5].) the third daughter of Robert and Sarah

Jane(Baird)Patten. born October 10-1853. at Hennepin and on May 26-1874 married Allan I.Blanchard of Chicago who died April 29-1929 and is buried in Forest Home Cemetry in Chicago. Two children were born to them.

(1) Allan Ira Blanchard (known as Ray.)and

(2) Maude Blanchard, who married a Mr.Brace and is now a widow living with and caring for her invalid mother. at 2418 West Adams Street Chicago.. Mr. Blanchard was for many years in the railroad work in Chicago.

Allan Ira Blanchard was a veteran of the Spanish-American War, acting as an orderly for Captain John Oglesby, and died many years ago. Mrs. Blanchard brought up Glynn Danley the son of her younger sister after the death of his mother. Eight years ago she suffered a fall that left her a cripple and removed her from a more active life. In her 90th year she still retains an optomistic interest in this great world movement that may mean the passing of this Glorious Twentieth Century Civilization, and lives much in retrospect as memory recalls the changes that have come to world conditions during the span of her life.

HARRIET HELEN PATTEN[6]. (William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]. John H[4] Sarah Jand[5].) the fourth daughter of Robert and Sarah Jane(Baird)Patten born July 4-1856 and died April 27-1894. and married James Simpson April 2-1879. Two children were born to them who now live in New Castle Indiana. Her husband died very suddenly February 28-1921 while he held his grandchild on his knee. His wife is buried in Hennepin.

MARY MARGARET PATTEN[6]. (William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]. John H[4] Sarah Jane[5].) the youngest daughter of Robert and Sarah Jane(Baird)Patten born September 17-1861 and married on May 24-1887, Eugene N.Danley of Hennepin. Children;

(1) Norine Danley;

(2) Derrill Danley;

(3) Neva Danley;

(4) Glynn Danley.

The mother and her sisters Harriet and Evaline all died from tuburcular trouble. Among the relic Mrs.Blanchard cherishes is the wedding dress of her grandmother.

Frank L.

Cathaerine Dean who was married in 1818. Of this she may well be proud since the bride made the dress herself and it is thought she may have wove the cotton cloth of which it is made

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FRANK DOUGLASS WILSON[6]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Cyrus[5].) the elder son of Cyrus F.and Martha (Douglass) Wilson, born at Greenfield O. October 1-1869, and married February 21- 1901, Miss Nora Burdge of Boone Iowa who was born February 19-1870 and died July 8-1930 at Chicago. She was the daughter of Anthony Tunis and Katherine (Miller) Burdge of Middletown Ohio. He was born November 20-1823 and diedAugust 17-1905, and she was born April 1-1842, and died November 25-1925.

To them was born a son, Donald Douglass Wilson, on March 10-1905 at Chicago. After the death of his wife in 1930, Frank married Mrs. Gertrude Hardy in 1933 and they now live on their farm at Plainfield Illinois.

Frank Wilson's tastes were toward commercial work rather than farming. At the age of 18 he obtained a posi-

tion in the Commercial Bank at Greenfield, and a year later became treasurer of a Building and Loan Association. In 1893 he went into Chicago thinking the opportunities there would be better than in the home town. In his first job he began at $5.00 a week. In 1896 he got into a paper-box factory. Four years later he took a position in a new mill as salesman. This mill made paper board. And in1905 became the Manager of the company In 1920 he was Secretary and later the President. He was a good executive and had the satisfaction of seeing the capacity of the mill increase from twentyfive tons of paper per day to 250 tons in 1924 Since his retirement from active work in the coty he and his wife have lived on their farm at Plainfield Ills. Although he still keeps in touch with his interests in the paper making in Chicago.

DONALD DOUGLASS WILSON[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam E.[4]. Curus F.[5]. Frank D.[6].) the only son of Frank D. and Nora(Burdge)Wilson, born in Chicago March 10-1905 . married Miss Isabell Russell. Their children are;

(1) James Douglass Wilson; ,b,10/6-1937;

(2) Robert Russell Wilson, b,3/101939;

(3) Judy Wilson,b, 4/8-1942;
Twins
(4) Gene Wilson,b, 4/8-1942.

Donald Wilson is a graduate of the Northwestern University, and is Secretary and General Manager of the Fiber Board and Case Company. Also is Treasurer of Mapes Consolidated Manufacturing Company of Chicago.

JAMES WARREN WILSON[6]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Cyrus F.[5].) the second son of Cyrus F. and Martha (Douglass) Wilson born on the Old Wilson Homestead a mile west of Greenfield Ohio, October 11-1872. Married in 1909 Miss Clara Harriet Russell of Toronto Canada. They have no children. When Jim Wilson as he is commonly called, was of age and the wide,wide world lay before him the Great West beckoned him to come and see what it had to offer in the way of a place for a young man to show the stuff he was made of. So. the summer of 189' found him helping his Uncle Carey Wilson at Winterset Iowa to raise corn, hogs and cattle.

But there were other horisons further west that held alluring opportunities in the wide open spaces of the ranching country,--- the colorful life of the men who were raising cattle on the ranges that appealed to him strongly And 1895 found him out there learning the game that became more interesting each year. In 1903 he helped to take a large consignment of cattle from Western Texas up into Canada. Here he continued to follow the same line of work until he married his wife in 1909. Then they started out in the cattle business on their own hook. In 1927 Jim had a very severe spell of sickness in which his life hung in the ballance but his rugged constitution finally pulled him through but left him a semi-invalid not able to carry on with his former vigor. They still run a smaller herd at Cadallac Saskachewan Canada.

DR. FRANK LEIGHTON WILSON[6]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B.[4]. James L.[5].) the second son of Dr. James L. and Elizabeth (Smart))Wilson born at Greenfield April 15-1851 and died there January 28-1918. He married Miss

DR.FRANK L.WILSON GREENFIELD OHIO

Annie Eckman, a Greenfield girl whom he had always known, on November 30-1876. She was born September 21-1852 and died July 10-1909. Their children were;

(1) Nellie Wilson,b,3/4-1878,d, Apr-1909. Hemmorage Brain;

(2) Charlie Wilson,b,1/9-1880;

(3) Oscar Wilson,b,6/27-1882,d, 1935, Prominent hotel operator for many years;

(4) Mary Wilson,b,2/10-1885;

(5) Bessie Wilson,b,11/7-1886,m, Chas.Diggs, farmer Lindon O

(6) Margery Wilson,b, 11/3-1892.

It was only natural that Dr J.L.Wilson should desire that his son should follow him in the choice of a profession and so there grew up betwwn then an exceedingly pleasant intimate association while they practiced medicine together and the older man passed on to the younger the knowladge he had acquired during a lifetime of study and observation. Both were men of outstanding ability and enjoyed a large practice and a dependable income from it. After the death of his father in 1899 Dr. Frank carried on the office alone with signal success. He was a large man with a pleasing personality and had a host of friends.

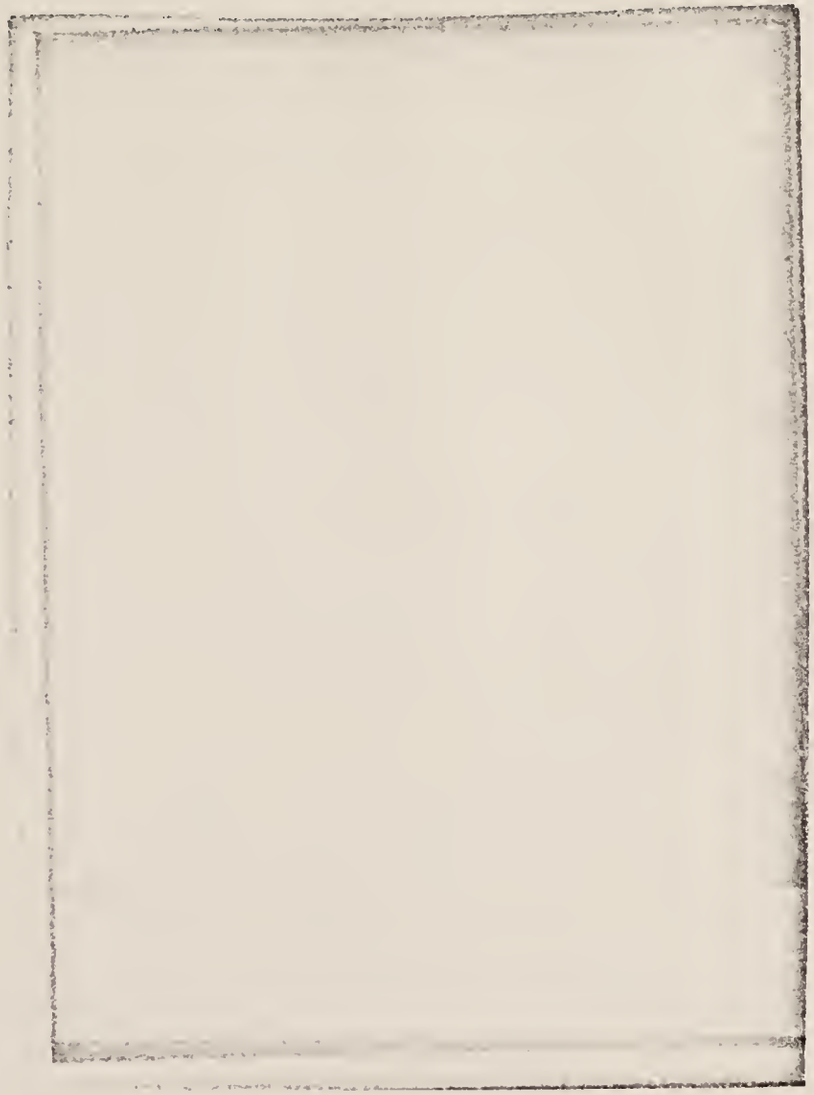
MRS BERTHA (SMITH) MURROW[6]. (Lineage in the Dean line. William[1].Sarah[2]. John S[3]. James[4]. Martha[5].) the daughter of George W. and Martha(Finch)Smith, bornJuly 23- 1873 in Iowa married August 3-1893 Mr.G.W.Murrow Their family was;

(1) Harold S.Murrow;

(2) Robert Dean Murrow;

(3) Daniel George Murrow.

The Murrow family were farmers first in the corn-belt of Iowa and later removed to the cut-over country in Central Michigan where they still live at Bitely. The Smith family came from Indianapolis in an early day. Geo. W. was a great lover of horses and drove through with a team. His mother leading his prize stallion behind the rig.For many years he operated a large breeding farm in Iowa successfully and did much for this branch of farming. He died at 93 in the spring of 1942. He came from a long-lived family most of whom lived around 90. Mrs Murrow is greatly interested the family history and keeps abreast ofthe political thought of the day.



MARTHA(FINCH)SMITH[5]. (William[1]. Sarah[2]. John[3]. James[4].) the daughter of George W. and Sarah(Dean)Finch born in Ohio Feb.,2-1847, died in Iowa March 6-1928, married George W.Smith formerly of Indianapolis Ind.,Feb.22-1870. He was born December 2- 1848 and died March 10- 1942. They had a family of twelve children all born in Iowa.

(1) Louie Smith,b, 10/10-1871, m, Charles Stuart;

(2) Bertha Smith,b, 7/23-1873,m, G.W.Murrow;

(3) Florence Smith,b, 1875, d,1896;

(4) Inez Smith,b, 3/6-1877,m,Ora Stuart;

(5) Guy Smith,b, -- died 1896 aged 19;

(6) Edith Smith, Not married;

(7) Otho Smith,b,-- m, Dona Clark;

(8) Alena Smith, m, J.E.Proudfit;

(9) Archibald Smith, Frances Winteroud;

(10) Mildred Smith,m, Earl Sweeney;

(11) Hazel Smith,m, Samuel Thornton;

(12) Lester Finch Smith, m, Gladys Ellison.

The Smith family were deeply religious but followed

the teachings of Lyman Abbot, saying, "Religion should be practiced not preached." It is said of George Smith that he was a just and able man who strongly believed a wholesome farm life the ideal place in which to produce the future citizens of the nation. During his long and eventful life he had seen many great changes in all the lines of human endeavor and had faith in the future of the nation.

AUSTA A.WILSON-STEWART[6]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Samuel M.[5].) the second daughter of Samuel M.and Rebecca (Sperry)Wilson born at Greenfield February 23-1864 married Charles Elliot Stewart at Greenfield August 8-1895. They went to Los Angeles to live

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ARTHUR B.WILSON[6]. (John[1]. JohnII[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Samuel M[5].) the oldest son of Samuel M. and Rebecca(Sperry) Wilson, born at Greenfield September 24-1864, married Miss May McCormick August 24-1887. She was born July17-1870. To them were born a family of four;

(1) Bessie Dean Wilson,b, Nov. 29-1888;

Austa (Wilson) Stewart

(2) Margaret Ethel Wilson; b, 11/19-1890;

(3) Maude Wilson; ,b, 5/26-1893, d, 11/1-1895;

(4) Robert A. Wilson, b, 9/24-1897.

Dr. WILLIAM HERBERT WILLSON[6]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Samuel M[5].) the son of Samuel M. and Rebecca (Sperry) Wilson was born at Greenfield September 17-1873 and on February 26-1902 married Miss Bessie Hendry who was born February 16-1880. They have a daughter, Helen Hendry, who was born October 13-1905.

Dr. Herbert Willson practices medicine in Greenfield. At the death of his uncle, Dr. Billy Willson, he took over his practice and continues it until this time. He and his cousin, Madge Wilson-Miller are the only two Wilsons now living in Greenfield. Vast changes have come in the way a doctor carries on his work since Dr. Billy built up his practice in the "horse and buggy days" of of the period following the Great Civil war. The writer well remembers hearing Dr. Billy tell of some of his experiences in those tips when he kept a stable full of horses to use in the

in the work. There were no paved roads in those days and his practice was spread over a large territory where in wet weather those clay roads would become almost impassible. There were times when the doctors could only get through in horseback. So it was necessary to have several horses to use. Many of the streams were crossed by covered wooden bridges and these at night were dark dangerous places. In the years immediately following the close of the Civil War the country, poorly policed at best, was overrun with many dangerous characters who did not hesitate to commit crimes and holdups where opportunity offered a chance to get away with it. These dark covered bridges places for them to lurk in hiding and attack unprotected travelers. More than once Doctor Billy while on some late trip in his practice was attacked by these outlaws. He told me of a time when he was fired on by someone in ambush in one of these covered bridges in a lonely place. He had gotten into the habit when driving at night of sitting on the left side of the buggy seat. This probably saved his life for the shot

passed through the curtain on the right side. The frightened horse dashed out of the bridge carrying the doctor out of range of the wouldbe assassin. Another time in a similar situation someone in a dark covered bridge struck Doctor Billy with a club but he was in the left side seat and it only broke his arm and the horse carried him out of the bridge before the thug could grasp the doctor.

EDWIN ARTHUR SHEPHERD[6]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Sarah Amanda[5].) the oldest son of Reason and Sarah Amanda (Wilson) Shepherd, born in the old Shepherd homestead at Red Oak Ohio. December 29-1853 and died at Tecumseh Oklahoma May 6-1929 and is buried in the Old Mission Cemetry there. On December 24-1884 he married Miss Carrie Irene Wendling at Hiawatha Brown County Kansas. She was born June 11 1866 and in 1943 is living with her daughter, Marjorie . Shepherd at Wewoka Oklahoma. Nine children were born to them.

(1) Horace Arthur Shepherd,b, 3/11-1886,d,6/20-1887;

(2) Margorie Dean Shepherd,b, 9/27-1887;

(3) Olive Irene Shepherd,b, 7/26-1889, lives Wewoka Ok;

(4) Otis Wilson Shepherd, b, 8/6-1891, lives Arkansas City;
(5) Frank Reason Shepherd, b, 1/1-1894, " Tecumseh Ok;
(6) Cora Shepherd, b, 8/10-1896, d, 2/3-1897;
(7) James Leighton Shepherd, b, 1/5-1898, Lives Wewoka Ok.;
(8) Robert Allison Shepherd, b, 7/2-1902, " Tecumseh Ok.;
(9) Rose Eleanor Shepherd, b, 11/24-1897, " Stonewall Ok.

With his parents Edwin Shepherd went to Rockford Ills. in 1856 and grew up on the farm in pioneer days when there were no schools near enough for him to attend until he was nine years old. Rockford was becoming a manufacturing town and his tastes were toward mechanics rather that literary. He became a good livestock farmer and in 1879 he went out to Hiawatha Kansas and farmed for a year living alone. This not being satisfactory he sold his farming equipment and went into the well-drilling pump and windmill business in Hiawatha and succeeded. This part of the state with its fertile soil, its fruit and livestock and the good farmers made a prosperous community in which to live. Later on they went to Holton, Jackson County in the same line of work. Here all their children except the

youngest daughter were born. Business continued good and they built a fine large brick house. With four boys com-up they concluded to get out on the farm and disposed of the Holton property and bought a farm at Tribbey Oklahoma about 1906 and went into the livestock raising extensively. These were the prosperous times before the first World's War and they did well. Later on they sold this farm and bought another near Tecumseh in the same county. Here they lived until his death in 1929. He and all his family attended the Presbyterian Church and were actively interested in its work and believed strongly in education and a better a richer community life for the farmers and their children. After his death his wife went to Nevoka to live with Marjorie who never married and for many years has been a teacher in the city school system and has a pleasant home on Seventh Street.

FRANK C.SHEPHERD[6]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Sarah Amanda[5].) the second son of Reason and Sarah Amanda (Wilson) Shepherd, born at Rockford Ills., July 14 [illegible].

On September 30-1891 at Freeport Illinois I married Miss Nellie May McKibben the youngest daughter of Joseph and Mary Jane McKibben. The services read by Rev. James D. McCaughtry pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. She was born at Freeport May 26- 1864. Our children were;

(1) Wilbur Leon Shepherd,b, 10/8-1895,d, 2/2-1920;

(2) Cora Jeannette Shepherd,b,6/23-1897,d, 12/12-1909;

(3) Ellinor Alice Shepherd,b, 8/23-1902;

(4) Lewis Franklin Shepherd,b, 8/10-1904.

I was brought up in the little home on the farm southwest of Rockford. the first schooling was in a crude little car-roofed building erected by the neighbors who, like our parents were pioneering and during the Civil war money was hard to get so the neighbors built their own building. This was in the summer of 1863 and a neighbor girl taught the first term. The district was divided in 1869 and we were in a new district and had a new school building. Here we got the rudiments of an education. Like the rest of the country boys I had to work on the farm and only got three or four months schooling in the winter.

Frank Sherman
Newoka Okla 1926

I was not a good student. I was more interested in play than in books. The winters of 1875-1876 and 1877-1878 I attended the Lounsbury Institute, a private school in Rockford. My brother Edwin was farming for himself and Will was crippled and not able to do farm work, so, it fell to me take over the work of the farm at home. In 1882 it became necessary to take Father and Mother to a warmer climate and the home farm was rented and the family went to Chattanooga Tenn. Here I tried market gardening for a year and then in partnership with my uncle, Dr. Patterson, bought a farm of 380 acres in Rhea County Tenn. A new line of railroad a couple of years before had opened this section and made an outlet to the northern markets and we intended to go into livestock and small fruit as a sideline. I shipped out the first crate of strawberries from Spring City (the R.R. Station) that went north. This afterwards became a great shipping point sending out strawberries by the train loads during the season. This farm is now in the basin of the Watt's Bar Dam of the Tennessee Valley Authority and all

good land is now under water. I was not married at this time and we rented out the farm while I went to Chattanooga and worked at the carpenter trade until September 1889. Going back to Rockford I worked as traveling collector for The Rockford Publishing Company with territory in Northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan But the next year found work as a cabinet-maker for The Rockford Cabinet Company for four years. During the great depression following 1903 this company folded up and went out of business. I then rented my father- n-law's 200 acre farm at Freeport and we went into the dairy business with a herd of Guernsey cows making butter for a retail trade in Freeport. In 1904 we traded what real estate we had for a 160 acre dairy farm six miles northeast of Rockford and took our 40 head of cows down there and went into the retail milk business in Rockford. In this we remained until 1916 when we traded this for 480 acres of raw prairie land in Cass County North Dakota. -- in the valley of the Red River of the North. This we broke up and put into wheat. Built also a cement block house to live in.

In 1909 our oldest daughter, Leannette, died from an abdominal tumour after an operation at the Rockford City Hospital and is buried in the City Cemetry there. Our oldest son, Wilbur, was accidently killed February 2-1920,--- crushed beneath a load of lumber. He also, is buried at Rockford. He was a graduate of the University of Wisconshort course in the class of 1916. He was a farmer.

I retired from the farm ten years ago. In 1938 I visited the old farm where I was born and saw a tree I had helped to plant as a boy of seven or eight that is now a mighty elm measuring eight feet in circumference

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AUSTIN FREMONT WILSON[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. John Carey[5]. Chester B[6].) the son of Chester B. and Lydia (Mennifee) Wilson born September 28-1883 at Aurelia Iowa and married March 16-1909 at Breckenridge Minnesota to Miss Alice Mae Todd. Children,

(1) Opal Irene Wilson,b,10/17-1910 at Wolverton Minn;

(2) Roy W.Wilson,b,12/19-1913 at Spencer Iowa;

(3) Ray Stuart Wilson,b. 10/11- 1916;

WILSON-BAIRD HISTORY

(f) Lester Ralph Wilson, b, 12/8-1920 at Arlington S.Dak;

(g) Gladys Mae Wilson, b, 5/27-1924 at Arlington and is at home not married.

Austin Wilson is a farmer. His early life was at Aurelia Iowa and with his father's family moved to Wolverton in 1902. He began farming for himself in 1909. Three years later, his wife's health failing he sold out and went back to Iowa and for two years operated a bowling alley at Spencer and then for three years was with The Spencer Milling Company before going back to the farm again and in 1918 we find them on a farm at Arlington South Dakota where they remained for twenty years farming in grain and livestock extensively. Here they prospered until the children were grown and gone for themselves with the exception of the youngest daughter, Gladys May, who is still at home. Austin Wilson, like the rest of the Iowa Wilsons, has always been a lover of fine horses and never drove anything but the best. In 1938 he went to Oldham S.Dak and now farms on a smaller scale and devotes more time and work on the dairying. His father made his home with them during his last days.

OPAL IRENE WILSON[8]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. John Carey[5]. Chester S[6]. Austin F[7].) the endest daughter of Austin F. and Alice M.(Todd) Wilson born at Wolverton Minnesota October 17-1910 and married Charles H.Babb of Lake Preston South Dakota October 1?- 1931, Children;

(1) Joice Irene Babb, b,10/6-1932;

(2) Harold Vernon Babb,b, 5/10-1940.

This family are farmers at Oldham South Dakota.

ROY W.WILSON[8]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. John Carey[5]. Chester S[6]. Austin F.[7].) the oldest son of Austin F. and Alice M.(Todd) Wilson born December 19-1913 at Spencer Iowa and married October 2-1940 Miss Virginia Minks of Estherville Iowa. He was with the D.X. Oil Company of Estherville until called into army service in August 1942 and is trained in the C.P.T. at Ames Ia.

RAY STUART WILSON[8]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. John Carey[5]. Chester S[6].Austin F.[7].) the second son of Austin F.and Alice M.(Todd)Wilson born October 11-1916 at

Spencer Iowa and married October 12-1940 to Miss Ellen Harvey of Valley Springs South Dakota. Children;

(1) Roger Dean Wilson, b, 6/23-1941;

(2) Jacquline Kay Wilson, b, 11/24-1942.

This man is an electric welder and body man in the shops at Watertown South Dakota.

LESTER RALPH WILSON[8]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4] John Carey[5]. Chester S[6]. Austin F[7].) the youngest son of Austin F. and Alice M. (Todd) Wilson, born at Arlington South Dakota December 8- 1920 and married Miss Madeline Calvert Bruce of South Dakota. He was the Telegraph Operator for the Chicago and Northwestern railway until he was called into service by the draft July 16-1942 and is now a radio operator in the Navy and located at Los Angeles California.

It would appear that the Wilsons of So. Dak. stack up very well with the Wilsons of Iowa, of Illinois, of Ohio or anywhere else in all lines of endeavor.

ANNIE DEAN[4]. (William[1].Sarah[2]. John[3].) the youngest daughter of John S. and Nancy (Taylor) Dean, (See No 8. Page 146) born at Greenfiels Ohio but grew to womanhood in Iowa where she married Jacob Strait an early-day pioneer and by whom she had a daughter, Daisy Strait. During the great gold rush of 1849 he, like a great many others, had the "get-rich-quick" complex and went to California hunting gold. We are told this man could neither read or write. When his wife did not hear anything from him for many years she believed him dead. She was an attractive woman and socially minded. In these days might be called glamorous , and when Mr. Harbord, a very nice schoolteacher, made her acquaintance she was not unwilling to be courted and married him. To them a son, John Harbord, was born. Well, a few years after this Jacob Strait turned up to complicate the situation. However soon after this Annie and her son both died. Mr. Harbord took Daisy and went to Kansas to make their home. Eventually, this move came to the ears of Jake Strait in his wandering search for gold and he returned to find his daughter, Daisy, then fourteen and a glamorous

personality resembling her mother. He was an attractman and persuaded Daisy to return to her mother's people at Des Moines and later to live with him at Carson City Nevada. Here she later married but her husband's name I do not know. Her father, Jake ultimately died from drinking the water in a poison spring in the mountains of Nevada. It is not recorded that he ever discovered any gold or other riches.

WILLIAM HOWARD WILLSON[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Samuel[5]. Dr. Wm Herbert[6].) the only son of Wm Herbert and Bessie (Hendry) Willson born at Greenfield September 26-1915 and on May 12-1939 married Miss Norma Mae McCreery. To them a daughter, Ruth Anne, was born 1941. They live in Columbus Ohio.

GRACE ELIZABETH WILLSON[7]. the daughter of Dr William Herbert Willson born at Greenfield . October 19-1908 is a graduate of Columbus School for Girls and Christ's Hospital Nursing School. Now County Public Health Nurse. Highland County and not married.

WILSON STEWART PATTERSON MORROW[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III Adam B[4]. Harriet C[5]. Blanche D[6].) the only son of Hugh P. and Blanche D.(Patterson)Morrow. born at Hillsboro Ohio Apr. 10- 1906 and married at St.Louis Mo. Miss Elizabeth Daugherty. They live in Hillsboro but have no children.

ANNA CORA (MORROW)HOPE[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Harriet C.[5]. Blanche[6].) the only daughter of Hugh and Blanche(Patterson)Morrow, born at Hillsboro March 24-1909 and married there in the Presbyterian Church November 25-1939. to Henry William Hope of Hillsboro. Children;

(1) Rebecca Hope, born 1940;

(2) Susan Hope, born 1942.

BESSIE (WILSON) DIGGS[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam[4]. Dr Jas L[5]. Dr Frank L[6]) the daughter of Dr Frank L. and Annie (Eckman)Wilson born at Greenfield November 7-1886 married Charles Diggs of Lyndon Ohio, Children;

(1) Annalee Diggs,b,9/23-1909;

(2) Dudley Lawson Diggs,b, 9/11-1911.

In 1909 Charles O Diggs left the farm at Lyndon and came to Greenfield to live. For many years he was the Secretary of the Greenfield W. and Light Department. Now they live in Columbus where he is in Government employ photographing records.

DUDLEY LAWSON DIGGS[8]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam[4]. Dr Jas.L[5]. Dr Frank L[6]. Bessie L[7].) the son of Charles O. and Bessie(Wilson)Diggs born September 13/ 1911 at Greenfield and on April 10-1942 married Florence Elizabeth Skeen. He is now in the U.S.A. Signal Corps in Florida where he goes by the name of Lawson Diggs.

ANNALEE DIGGS[8].(John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Dr Jas. L[5]. Dr. Frank L[6]. Bessie [7].) the daughter of Chas O. and Bessie(Wilson)Diggs. born September 23-1909 at Greenfield Ohio, married Donald Strobel and they live at Milford Ohio.

CHARLES D.WILSON[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4].

Dr Jas.L[5]. Dr.Frank L[6].) the son of Dr. Frank L. and Annie (Eckman)Wilson, born at Greenfield January 9-1880 and on June 15-1918 married Margaret Marie Young Children;

(1) Elizabeth Anne Wilson, b, 3/8-1921

MARGERY DEAN (WILSON)FAIRLEY[7]. (John[1].John II[2]. John III[3] Adam B[4]. Dr.Jas.L[5]. Dr Frank L[6].) the youngest daughter of Dr. Frank L. and and Annie (Eckman)Wilson born at Greenfield November 3- 1892. and married on October 10-1916 to Paul D. Fairley of Greenfield. Children;

(1) Rosanne Wilson Fairley b, 6/12-1921 and married 6/3 1939 (Ralph Herbert Massie;

(2) John Franklin Fairley,b, 2/26-1928.

MADGE C(WILSON) MILLER[6]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam[4]. Dr. Jas L.[5].) the daughter of Dr. Jas.L. and Margaret J. (Brown-McClure)Wilson born at Greenfield July 17-1873 and on September 6-1894 married by Rev. S.D.Crothers to Dwight O .Miller who was born also at Greenfield in 1871 and died there November 24- 1929.

Children;

(1) Edward Wilson Miller,b, 10/21-1895

(2) Dwight Hamilton Miller,b, 10/23-1905;

(3) Leighton Dean Millar,b. Oct 26- 1908.

Dwight O.Miller, the son of a pioneer banker of Greenfield, grew up in his father's bank and ultimately became the junior member of Miller and Son,Bankers who for many years operated one of the most conservative banks in the county. After the death of the father Dwight carried on alone with signal success. He was a careful conscinudious businessman in whom the public had utmost confidence. They knew he was honest. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church and active in all departments of its work. He was prominent in every civic movement to better the conditions of Greenfield in which he had a justified pride. He was considered one of the dependable strong men of the city. His sudden death fron mono-oxide gas on November 24-1929 came as a profound shock to t his host of friends not only in the city but in that part of the state.

He had been widely known and respected for his many sterling qualities. With Madge he had lived an ideally happy married life and his sudden passing came with a crushing weight to her but sustained with christian fortitude in that hope of their meeting meeting in that home where partings never come. And she in that dominant Wilson spirit bravely took up the burden this brought to her and has carried on. Coming as it did at the begining of great depression of 1929, their bank, like so many thousands of others, was forced to liquidate. This made the task of straightening out its affairs one for her and their oldest son, Wilson Miller, who had been his father's assistant in the work for some years, He is a very competent businessman and now on the Staff of the State Bank Examiner.

EDWARD WILSON MILLER[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam[4]. Dr. Jas.L[5]. Madge O[6].) the oldest son of Dwight O. and MadgeO(Wilson)Miller born at Greenfield October 21- 1895. and on August 12-1921 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Head of Greenfield where they now reside..

Children;

(1) John Edward Miller,b, 5/27-1922;

(2) Thomas Gore Miller,b, 11/3-1924;

(3) Wilson Carlisle Miller,b, 4/19-;927.

All born at Greenfield.

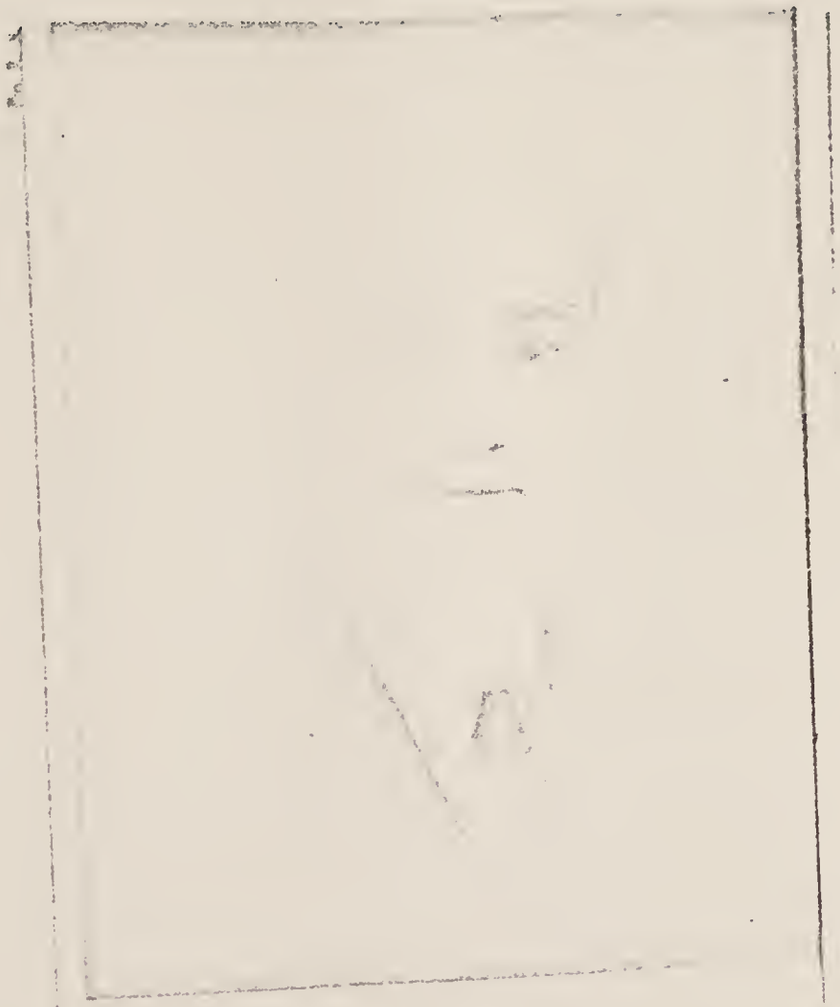
DWIGHT HAMILTON MILLER[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Dr. Jas.L[5]. Madge[6].) the second som of Dwight O and Madge O.(Wilson) Miller born October 23-1905, and married at Greenfield October 19-1934 to Miss Janet Wood.

Children;

(1) John Hamilton Miller,b, 5/19-1937 at New York City where the family now reside.

LEIGHTON DEAN MILLER[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Dr. Jas.L[5]. Madge[6].) the youngest son of Dwight O. and Madge O(Wilson) Miller born October 26-1908. and married September 29-1934 at Geneva Ohio to Miss Margaret Roff Maynard. Children;

(1) Douglass Leighton Miller.b, 5/6-1941 Omaha Nebr. where the father works for S-W- Bell Tel. Co.



Earl L.Shepherd
Santa Monica Calif.

VEDIE M.(WILSON)GERKEN[6]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Dr. Jas. L[5].) the older daughter of Dr. James Leighton and Elizabeth (Smart) Wilson born at Greenfield June 19-1855 and on March 25- 1880 married Charles R.Gerken a train-dispatcher on the Baltimore and Ohio-southwestern Railway at Greenfield who died January 14-1886. They had no children. Vedie continued to live at Greenfield in the old Dr. J.L.Wilson home, -- the only home she ever knew, -- until her death about 1940.

OTIS WILSON SHEPHERD[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]1 John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Sarah Amanda[5]. Edwin A[6].) the oldest son of Edwin A. and Carrie I.(Wentling)Shepherd, born at Holton Kansas August 8-1891. and married April ---- 1919 Miss Nora Belle Wilburn. Children;

(1) Wilburn Shepherd,b, 6/2-1920;

(2) Earl L.Shepherd,b, 12/2-1921;

(3) Norma Lou Shepherd,b,8/31-1930.

This family live in Arkansas City Kansas where he is a carpenter and builder. During the First World war he

was drawn in the navy and trained at San Francisco Cal. But the armistice was signed before he was called into action so he saw no actual service. He, like his father, is of a mechanical turn and his two sons seem the same way. Prior to the breaking out of the war both had found work in the shops at Santa Monica Cal. Wilburn with the Douglass Air-plane Company building bombers for the government and. Earl with The Lockhead Engine Works building engines to go in them. While the rest of the family remain at Arkansas City where Otis finds more work than he can take on.

OLIVE IRENE (SHEPHERD)SPEEGLE[7]. (John[1].John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Sarah Amanda[5]. Edwin A[6].) the second daughter of Edwin A. and Carrie I.(Wentling)Shepherd, born at Holton Kansas July 26-1889. Married R.J.Speegle at Tribbey Oklahoma. To them on January 1-1917 was born Doris Deab Speegle. Prior to marriage she taught school and after that they moved to Wewoka where they still live. At present she conducts a grocery on 3d St while he operates a large farm they have near Calvin Okla.

FRANK REASON SHEPHERD[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Sarah Amanda[5]. Edwin A[6].) the son of Edwin A. and Carrie I(Wentling)Shepherd, born at Holton Kansas January 1- 1894 and married at Tecumseh Oklahoma ---------- Miss Sallie Geffers and They have one daughter, Rose Marie Shepherd born in 1936. They are farmers operating a fruit, dairy and poultry on the homestead six miles out of Tecumseh southwest. Their speciality is Jersey cows, milk cream and eggs for the Shawnee market. He is a republican and actively interested in the success of the party and what it stands for.

JAMES LEIGHTON SHEPHERD[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Sarah Amanda[5]. Edwin A[6].) the son of Edwin A. and Carrie I.(Wentling)Shepherd, born at Holton Kansas January 5-1898, and married Miss Mary Beatrice Klinglesmith of Macomb, Oklahoma. February 1-1928. Their family is;

(1) Philip Shepherd, b,11/7-1928;

(2) Mary Eleanor Shepherd,

This family are interested in a very fine farm in southern Kansas while they live in Wewoka Oklahoma and carry on a popular barber shop and beauty parlor. The children, while in school yet, show decided musical tallent.

ROBERT ALLISON SHEPHERD[7], (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Sarah Amanda[5]. Edwin A[6].) the youngest son of Edwin A. and Carrie I(Wentling)Shepherd, born in Holton Kansas July 2-1902 and married at Tecumseh Oklahoma to Miss Bessie Branson November 11- 1926. Their family is

(1) Dorothy Dell Shepherd, b, 11/29-1929;

(2) Robert Shepherd Jr,b, ----------

Robert Shepherd took his Bachelor's Degree at the East Central Teacher's College at Ada Okla. and began to teach the country school in the Home District before he took his degree. After that obtained a position in the Grade School in Tecumseh where he still is the Principal. While still holding this position he took a course in the University at Norman where he finished

his Master's Degree. He is a persistant student and whose successful work has won him many enthusiastic friends. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church and have made their influence felt in its work as well as in all the work to better civic conditions in the city.

ROSE ELEANOR SHEPHERD[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Sarah Amanda[5]. Edwin A[6].) the youngest daughter of Edwin A. and Carrie(Wentling)Shepherd, born at Tribbey Oklahoma November 24-1907, Educated in the country schools with the higher education at the East Central Teacher's College at Ada Okla. She married Derril D.Duke but have no family. Mr. Duke is the Superintendant of the school at Stonewall and Eleanor teaches Home Economics. They have held these positions for several years.

DORIS DEAN(SPEEGLE)LINDSEY[8]. (John[1]. John II[2], John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Sarah Amanda[5]. Edwin A[6]. Olive I[7].) the only child of Rosseau D. and Olive I.(Shepherd)Speegle. born January 1-1917. and on November 7-1941 at Abilene Texas married

Sergeant William E.Lindsey of Wewoka then in training in Company "C" 179th Infantry. To them was born on December 24-1942 at the huspital in Wewoka a daughter, Carol June Lindsey.

Doris Dean Lindsey is a graduate from the East Central Teacher's College at Ada and at the time of her marriage was a member of the faculty.

ALICE E.(SHEPHERD) SELDEN[7]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Sarah Amanda[5]. Frank C[6].) the youngest daughter of Frank C. and Nellie (McKibben)Shepherd, born at Freeport Ills. August 23-1902 and married in Chicago June 1-1929 to Mr. W.Carlyle Selden. Family;

(1) Barbara Lee Selden,b, Chicago 10/16-1935;

(2) Robert Howard Selden,b, Elmhurst Ills 10/4-1941.

Alice graduated from the Rockford Ills High School and the Rockford College taking a course in Domestic Science.. Then spent two years teaching in Chicago. The family live at 262 W. Fremont Ave Elmhurst. Mr Carlisle is in the Railway Mail Service Chicago- Omaha.

Mrs. Eleanor(Shepherd) Duke
Stonewall Okla.

Mrs. Alice E.(Shepherd)Belden

L WIS F.SHEPHERD. Springfield, Ills.

LEWIS FRANK SHEPHERD (John[1].John II[2].John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Sarah Amanda[5]. Frank C[6].) the youngest son of Frank C. and Nellie m.(mcKibben)Shepherd, born August 10- 1904 at Freeport Illinois on July 6-1928 at Oregon Illinois married Miss Dorothy Grace Wilson the daughter of Herbert M. and Mrs. Wilson. They have no children and, at present, live at 1622 Monroe Street Madison Wisconsin.

Lewis is a graduate of the Harlem Consolidated High School. He found work with the Winnebago County Telephone Company for a short time until its absorption by another company. He then went to the Illinois Commercial Telephone Company /at Springfield as Superintendant of Traffic and a few years later was transferred to Madison Wisconsin and became General Superintendant of Traffic and Commerce for the Telephone Utilities Corporation with headquarters at Madison, but.his field of labor is in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana. Illinois and Kentucky Since the war started much of his work has been in negotiating wage agreements for the workmen in the companies he represents. He is greatly interested in the future of telephone industry.

AMY DEAN(WILSON)BEGGS[6]. (John[1]. John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Ebenezer G[5].) the second daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Ann(Lea)Wilson born in the first home on the bank of the Des Moines River six miles from Keosauqua Iowa married J.J.Beggs. To them five children were born;

(1) Forest R.Beggs;
(2) Orpha P.Beggs;
(3) Earl Beggs; (Twins)
(4) Ernest Beggs;
(5) Lena J.Beggs.

After the death of Amy Dean Wilson, her husband ,J.J. Beggs married her younger sister Etta Sue Wilson-Beggs who had been the wife of his cousin, Robert Beggs then deceased, who became the foster mother for his orphaned children.

ETTA SUE(WILSON)BEGGS[6]. (John[1].John II[2]. John III[3]. Adam B[4]. Ebenezer G[5].) the youngest daughter of Ebenezer G. and Mary Ann(Lea)Wilson born February 23-1865 on the homestead in Van Buren County Iowa. She was twice mar-

ried. First to Robert Beggs by whom she had 8 children;

(1) Lea B.Beggs;

(2) Ora Pearl Bender Beggs;

(3) Harley Dean Beggs;

(4) Otis H.Beggs;

(5) Craig I.Beggs;

(6) Dwight Beggs; (Twins)

(7) Duane Beggs;

(8) Creighton Robert Beggs;

After the death of her husband, Robert Beggs, she married his cousin, J.J.Beggs who had been the husband of her older sister Amy Dean Wilson-Beggs, and by him had two more children;

(9) Hollis G.Beggs;

(10) Hazen Beggs.

Etta Sue and a younger brother, William Cyrus Wilson (Billy) of 223 N. Medford Oregon are the only members of the Ebenezer Wilson family still living. Her whole life has been spent in the neighborhood. She has seen it emerge from a wild wilderness into a delightful community.

Her grandfather Lea was among the earliest settoers in that part of the state. It is said that he bought his land from the Indians. After the Blackhawk Indian War of 1830 when the Sac, the Fox and the Winnebago tribes who had formerly roamed the prairies of Illinois were defeated and driven from the hunting grounds they had used for centuries across the Mississippi River and given lands further west. But this was only a temporary move for soon the greedy whites pushed them on still further. Mrs. remembers well their early life and its hardships,-- remembers aeeing her father with his ox team hauling up the maple sap in the early springtime to the sugar camp to be boiled down for syrup and sugar. Yes, she herself has often driven the oxen. They were very useful beasts of burden in those early days. Her father operated on of the first steam threshing rigs in that section and used the oxen to haul the engine with.

During the First World War three of her sons were in the army. They were at that time and are yet all farmers and raised cattle,hogs,corn and wheat and "fought on the

line" and helped to win the war. They were then and still are now practical men who use up-to-date methods

She now lives with her son Dwight in a palatial home that has all the modern conveniences. Her son Hazen is an electrical expert or wizard and keeps the lighting system and the radio properly tuned up. Here among the host of old friends she has known so long she enjoys a green old age.

SARAH E.(AKERS)LE HEW[6]. (William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]. Elizabeth[4]-Mary Isabel[5].) the daughter of Rev. John W.and Mary Isabel(Shepherd)Akers born February 20-1871 at Baldwin Kan. and married Ben A.Le Hew August 13-1895. Children;

(1) Isabel Le Hew, 8/27-1896 at Cloverdale Kan.;

(2) Ben Lynn Le Hew, b, 1/12-1904 at Pawnee Okla.

The Le Hews came to Pawnee about the turn of the century and were in the mercantile business until they retired a few years ago. The name might indicate a French origin. Their only son, Lynn Le Hew, joined the Royal Canadian Airforce in 1941 and trained in Canada. He recieved his

"wing" in 1942 as Sargeant Air Gunner in Squadron 405. At present time (March 1943) he is in service in England.

ISABEL (LE HEW) MILES[7]. William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]. Elizabeth[4]. Mary Isabel[5]. Sarah E[6].) the only daughter of Ben A.and Sarah E.(Akers) Le Hew born August 27-1896 at Cloverdale Kansas married December 26- 1920 at Pawnee Oklahoma, Rev. Fred E.Miles, a Methodist minister. To them two children were born;

(1) Ruth Isobel Miles,b, 5/23-1924;

(2) Helen Lois Miles,b, 5/15-1927.

BEN LYNN LE HEW [7]. (William[1]. John[2]. John II[3]. Elizabeth[4] Mary Isabel[5]. Sarah E. [6],) the only son of Ben A. and Sarah E (Akers) Le Hew. born at Pawnee Oklahoma January 12-1904. and married Miss Gladys Johnson at Enid Okla. April 19-1929. To them ason was born on November 17-1932, Max Lee Le Hew.

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